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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. IV. NO. 74 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
27th March	Mongolia ..	10000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7900	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
27th March	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
8th Apl.	Nankin ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
22nd "	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
4th May	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
28th Mar	Linga ..	Karachi direct.
30th "	Ujina ..	Rangoon via Colombo.
1st Apl.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only)
5 "	Glenart Castle ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar & Durban.
10th "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	21st March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	16th April	27th April.
Penang Maru	S. Kuchibiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Yebashi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4698	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	1st May	13th May

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departure
Kunajir Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Tukon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th "	18th "
Maley Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	8th March	28th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	S. Yamane	24th April	3rd May

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	462	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Manekji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
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TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
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ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Kassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person. will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja.
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
83-85, MEADOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multam City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
LTD., ESTABLISHED 1875.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

WANTED

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the P. W. Hospital, Jamkhandi. Apply with testimonials stating lowest terms of pay. 3543

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED.—TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MISTRESS for this year at the end of April for the Lawrence School. Ghora Gali. Rs. 100. Apply The PRINCIPAL. 3577

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED by French Family, PAYING GUESTS large room for two Rs. 110 each, small room for one Rs. 110, good table, modern conveniences. Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1030

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITERS to subscribe SHORTHANDER, a monthly magazine of 20 pages useful reading matter of all stages. Apply for a specimen copy enclosing one anna stamps to EDITOR SHORTHANDER, Lahore. 3572

WANTED for service on the Bombay Port Trust Railway, a DEPUTY LOCO FOREMAN. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to the MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 3568

WANTED TEMPORARY CLERKS in the office of the Officer-in-Charge, SUPPLIES, Bombay Brigade, Bombay, on salaries of Rs. 80, 70, 60 50, and 30 per mensem.

Men with previous knowledge of clerical work are required and knowledge of typewriting is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, service books, if any, and certificates of character from two respectable European or Indian gentlemen.

None but those who have got the required educational qualifications for entering into Government Service need apply. 1112

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE, Lahore.

1. PRINCIPAL (who will be expected to teach English), salary Rs. 400—50—600.
2. PROFESSOR of Mathematics, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
3. PROFESSOR of Philosophy, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
4. PRFESSOR of Economics and History, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150-20-250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
5. PROFESSOR of Sanskrit and Sanatan Dharam, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250-20-350.
6. PROFESSOR of Persian, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 75—10—125.

Only experienced men need apply stating qualifications, age, religious views, etc.

Applications with testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent before 31st March, 1916, to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, President, Lahore. 3530

ENGINE DRIVERS.—Two competent MISTRIES are required for service in East Africa, must have knowledge of 12 H.P. Clayton and Blackstone engines and grain crushing mills. Apply by letter giving copies only of references. Applications should be marked "Engine Driver."

FITTER ERECTORS.—Two capable and experienced ERECTORS required for about six months' work in Mesopotamia, erecting ice machines. Must be used to handling labour and a knowledge of piling desirable. Only confident, competent, hardworking, practical men need apply by letter, giving copies only of references and stating terms. Applications should be marked "Fitter Erector."

ICE MECHANICS.—Eight MACHANIC DRIVERS required to assist in erection of ice plant in Mesopotamia, and then to take charge of one plant each Must be used to Ammonia system plant and previous experience in the production of pure ice essential. Apply by letter, giving copies only of references and stating terms required; applications to be marked "Ice Mechanic." All applications to be addressed to EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 1111

WANTED

WANTED.—A PONY for a child, must be perfectly reliable. Apply to Box No. 792 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3589

WANTED—A CHEMICAL EXPERT to manufacture Sulphate of Magnesium in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3589

WANTED.—By a Hindu gentleman an airy spacious flat with modern conveniences. Rent up to Rs. 150. Apply "B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3564

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 35 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FOR SALE—FIRE-ENGINE, 12 h.-p., by Shand Mason and Co., in good working order. Apply to COTTON MANAGER, Colaba. 3476

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—A 10 H.P., Four Cylinder, N. A. G. Car in first class order, New Hood, Stepney wheel, Head Lamps, Spares, Rs. 2,500. Near offer considered. Apply A. J. COLLINGS & Co., Automobile Engineers, Hughes Road, Bombay. 3593

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One Triumph Motor Cycle, Model 1914 with 3 speed Hubgear, Cane side car, with Lamp, Horn, Toolbag. Complete value Rs. 600 nett. On view at

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., 1030 East Street, Poona.

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new factory 65 pairs gents Black Box Calf Balmoral walking boots, linen lined bark tanned soles, handsewn, toe-capped, good fitting, smart shape. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10. Reduced to Rs. 6 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. —3

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "Queen's Mansions," office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs Patel Brothers. 3592

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW situated at Lonavla on Agra Road, with water accommodation. Complete for the season. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Hummum Street. 3578

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Banoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TWO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 3rd April 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from the Commissioner—Forwarding a list of Councillors coming into office on the 1st April 1916.
2. (a) Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1916-17, and (b) Notice of motion from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha—For appointing Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta to be President for the year.
3. Appointment of eight members of the Standing Committee.
4. (a) Appointment of the Executive Engineer; and (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt.—For re-appointing Mr. James W. Mackison to be Executive Engineer for a further term of five years.
5. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
6. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Board for 1916-17.
7. Memorandum from the Mamlatdar Salsette Taluka—Inviting the Corporation to nominate an Inamdar for election as a member of the Salsette Taluka Local Board.
8. Letter from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors on behalf of their clients Messrs. H. E. Essak and Sons—Regarding their tender for the supply of sand to the Municipality.
9. Letter from Mr. J. R. Limaye, L.T.M., and others—Requesting that successful students of the Central Technological Institute may be given the right of voting at Municipal Elections.
10. Letter from Bai Anandibai Dadajee—Regarding the refund of General Tax in respect of her premises at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.
11. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Regarding the salaries of Municipal School Masters.
12. Letters from Mr. D. F. Mulla M.A. LL.B., Advocate, and from Mr. Dady Nuseerwanjee Dady and other Trustees of the Dadyseth Fire Temple—Requesting that the urinal near the temple may be removed early.
13. Letter from Mr. Ratanchand Khimchand—Regarding a Municipal requisition for providing urinals at the Jain temple at Love Lane.
14. Letter from Rev. D. B. Videira and others—Complaining of certain nuisances in G Ward.
15. Letter from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors—Giving notice on behalf of the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Century Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., to file a suit against the Corporation for continuing the nuisance by the halakhores' huts in the proximity of the Textile Mill.
16. Letter from Mr. Rustom T. Governor, Constituted Attorney for Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee Banajee—Regarding the dusty condition of Apollo Street.
17. Letter from Mr. H. S. Joshi and others—Regarding inadequate supply of water at Zaoba's Oart.
18. Re-appointment of Committees of the Corporation.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

19. Authorizing the Commissioner, subject to the Corporation's sanction, to enter into a contract for the supply of liquid fuel to the Municipality.
20. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the nuisance caused by obnoxious smells emanating from house gullies, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
21. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into with Messrs. Khimji Khairaj and Co. for the supply of labour carts and bullocks, etc., at certain rates.
22. Forwarding copy of the revised Rule 2 of the Regulations prescribed for the guidance of Licensed Surveyors.
23. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding the nuisance caused at the public stand pipe on Musjid Siding Road, Mr. Bharmal Shripal be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
24. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the working of a printing press at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Banajee and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report and the Commissioner be requested to keep the Press under observation.
25. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner with a recommendation that the Roads Committee may be requested to expedite their report on the scheme for the development of the Mahim District.
50. Notice of Motion from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—For appointing Major W. G. Liston to be a member of the Committee regarding milch cattle stables.

Letters from the Commissioner—

51. Forwarding copy of Government Order regarding the establishment of an aquarium in Bombay.
52. Forwarding a letter from the Collector of Bombay regarding the appointment of representatives on the Ward Committees for drawing up maxima and minima scales of licensed liquor shops in the City.
53. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land near the Mahaluxmi Race Course being leased to the Western India Turf Club.
54. Requesting sanction to a proposal of the Bombay Improvement Trust for exchanging certain plots of the Trust and with certain plots of Schedule D land.
55. Requesting sanction to the appointment of Superintendent of Markets being made amenable to the Special Leave Rules.
56. Forwarding revised Loan Works Budget for 1916-17.

Notices of Motions—

57. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the cost of converting the Nakhoda Tank into a swimming bath.
58. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For requesting the Commissioner to remove a manhole on Parel Village Road.
59. From Mr. Joseph Baptista.—For declaring that it is incumbent on the Commissioner to abide by the Resolutions of the Corporation unless the same contravene any provision of the Law.
60—63. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (60) A statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee;
61. A return showing the attendance of Councillors at Meetings and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March 1916.
62. A list of Corporation Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received; and (63) A quarterly statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

64. Regarding the system of accounts of the Stores Department.
65. Regarding the system followed in arranging for certain items of expenditure not separately provided for in the Budget and treated as advances pending subsequent adjustment.
66. Regarding the construction of a new sewer from Carnac Road along the new Improvement Trust Road.
67. Regarding a representation to Government for obtaining the privilege of electing two representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one only.
68. Regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to obtain powers of control over stables let for the stabling of horses belonging to private owners.
69. Regarding the liability of the Corporation in regard to the provision of places for the disposal of the dead.
70. Regarding the question of providing additional open spaces in the City.
71. Regarding matters connected with the establishment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.
72. Regarding the improvement of certain roads.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th March, 1916.

NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Continued.)

porary services of certain Municipal employes being treated as qualifying for pension.

33. Election of two representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.
34. Further consideration of the draft By-law for enforcing the use of standard measures in private markets.
35. Government letter—Confirming the appointment of Dr. B. K. Goldsmith to act as Executive Health Officer during Dr. Turner's absence.

Letters from the Commissioner—

36. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Grant Road.
37. Forwarding copy of Government Order postponing further action in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bombay.
38. Requesting sanction to the right of receiving and disposing of carcasses at Coorla being sold to Messrs. Haji Nur Mahomed and Haji Eisa for Rs. 38,500 for one year.
39. Requesting approval to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company being permitted to lay an overhead line across Dockyard Road.
40. Regarding the question of utilizing the Municipal Workshops machines for the manufacture of munitions.
41. Requesting sanction to the sale of cast iron scrap to Mr. Abdulhusein J. Chamdawala at the rate of Rs. 46 per ton.
42. Requesting sanction to a revised scale of license fees being levied in respect of certain articles and trades from 1st April, 1916.
43. Regarding the practice of shutting off the water-supply in cases of non-payment of bills for taxes.
44. Regarding the inconvenience caused in consequence of the watering of the Khote Footpath at Chowpatty before daybreak.
45. Regarding the measures necessary for remedying the existing state of affairs in regard to food-stuffs and drugs.
46. Regarding the condition of a portion of the low-level road near the south-east level crossing at Currey Road.
47. Regarding the question of providing an archway on the eastern side of the Currey Road Overbridge.
48. Submitting a report on the working of the Maternity Home at Bellasis Road.
49. Requesting that the Roads Committee may be asked to expedite their report on the scheme for the development of the Mahim District.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai GULBAI widow of MEHERJEEBHOY RUSTAMJEE KHARAS, and SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE KHARAS, the trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 22nd day of August, 1913, have, with the consent and concurrence of the said Bai Gulbai, widow of Meherjeebhoy Rustamjee Kharas, and Sorabjee Meherjeebhoy Kharas, Shavakshaw Meherjeebhoy Kharas, Hormusjee Meherjeebhoy Kharas, Cooverbai Meherjeebhoy Kharas, Shirin, wife of Minocheher Jamshed Sorab Kharas, Jerbanoo Meherjeebhoy Kharas, Tehemina Meherjeebhoy Kharas and Ratanbai Meherjeebhoy Kharas all adults and the beneficiaries under the said Indenture of Settlement dated the 23rd day of August, 1913, agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage gift, sale trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land situate lying and being without the Fort at Middle Colaba on the East side of the Colaba Road opposite the Post Office in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6147 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property formerly belonging to the late Manekji Cooverji Mehta and now belonging to Ardeshir Savaksha Davar known as the "Wode House" and partly by the property known as "The Towers" formerly belonging to the late Meherjeebhoy Rustamjee Kharas and now of Bai Cooverbai daughter of the late Kaikhusru Hormusjee Alpaiwalla and partly by the sea beach on or towards the South partly by the Bombay Baptist Church and partly by the vacant land belonging to Mr. E. W. Fritchley and partly by the sea beach on or towards the East by the sea shore and on or towards the West by the said Colaba Road together with the two bungalows known as "The Cabin" and the "Kharas Bungalow" respectively and the wells, kitchens, stable and outhouses thereof and the shops erected and standing thereon all which said premises have been duly registered in the Register Book (marked letter T) of the Government landed property in the Island of Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 9685 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes as to the said "The Cabin" under Ward A Ward No. 190 Sub Nos. 1 and 2 and Street Nos. 253 (6) and (c) as to the said "Kharas Bungalow" under Ward A Ward No. 191 Sub No. 1 and Street No. 255 and as to the said shops under Ward A Ward No. 192 and Street Nos. 257, 259, 261, 263 and 265.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the purchasers.

Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 25th March 1916.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer, M. W. S. Bombay at his office in Marine Lines up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on 28th March, 1916, for the following.

(1) Petty works and repairs to Military Buildings in the Bombay Sub-division including all works and repairs not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value in each case.

Approximate value of tender	Rs. 10,000
(2) Approximate value of Dockyard Sub-Divn.	Rs. 10,000
(3) Approximate value of Colaba Sub-Divn.	Rs. 10,000
(4) Approximate value of Santa Cruz Sub-Divn.	Rs. 5,000
(5) Supply of materials for works and repairs at Deolali	Rs. 1,000

2. The amount of each tender is not guaranteed, it may be more or less and the contractor "shall be bound" to carry out in terms of his contract any additional work or the supply of the nature of his tender which he may be directed to do and he shall have no claim against Government should the value of work done be less than the amount entered in the tender.
3. Tender must be submitted in the prescribed form and all particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
4. Tenders will be opened in the presence of those who choose to attend and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
5. Earnest money Rs. 100 must accompany the tender and it will be returned immediately to all unsuccessful tenderers.
6. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit with the Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer a sum amounting to 10 per cent. of the estimated amount of the tender within 10 days of receiving notification of the acceptance of his tender.

Offg. ASSTT. COMMANDING,
ROYAL ENGINEER,
Bombay.

23rd March, 1916. 3571

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1916, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for supplying "Unslaked lime" to be slaked with fresh water at site of works (original works and repairs) to be carried out in the Presidency District, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, i.e. during the official year 1916-1917. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents Rs. 100 (one hundred only) as earnest money should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred only) in Government Promissory Notes, will be required from the contractor, whose tender is accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 20th March 1916. 3585

NOTICE.

INQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bunder on the occasions of the arrival of the Right Hon. Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.M.G., on TUESDAY the 4th April, 1916, and the departure of his Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General, on the same day should be made in writing to the undersigned.

Full address must be given when a reply or a card is required.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3537

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year (1916) May 13th. Entries close May, 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S., (Retired)
Superintendent of Matheran
3561 Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO ENGINEERS, MILL OWNERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of March in the old engine house at Soonderdass Mill (Byculla Flats) at 1 o'clock (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, new serviceable fittings and stores such as canvas hose, fire server hydrants, instantaneous couplings, hand pipe boilers, engine packings belting, water gauges for boilers, Healds and Reeds, waft forks, white glazed bricks, spare parts of cotton mill machinery, such as carrier-wheels, pulleys, Bucking of wheels, drag and worm wheels, card coilers Brass couplings, rotary pump, hydrants, leather belting, wrought iron and galvanized pipes, jack shafts, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Runchoddass, Attorneys for Bai Fatmabai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of the late Hajee Ali Mahomed Ismail under the power given to her by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 17th February, 1916, and with the consent given to her by the mortgagees of the said property, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 90, New No. 4928, Old Survey No. 1397 and New Survey No. 9463, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A. Ward No. 1133 and Street Nos. 54-56 all which premises are situated at Meadows Street within the Fort of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by and abutting on the said Meadows Street, on or towards the West and North by the property formerly belonging to the estate of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1st Bart., but now to Aga Gain Ul Abedin Shirazi and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Merwanji Mancherji but now to Motlibai, daughter of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the estate of the said Haji Ali Mahomed Ismail deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD, JACOB CIRCLE, NEAR POLICE CHOWKI.

Under insructions from the two surviving owners Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Sidick Nurani and Abdulla Hoosein and the legal representatives of the third owner Haji Abdul Satar Haji Oosman Noorani who is dead and for the purpose of effectuating a partition amongst the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1916.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Arthur Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4507 (2) (3) (4) Street Nos. 148 (a), 148 (b), and 148 (c) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414, New No. 13913, Old Survey No. 373 and New Survey No. 2/3420 and containing by admeasurement 1069 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Arthur Road aforesaid and on the West, North and South by the property of Bomanji Jijibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys-at-Law at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 27th March, 1916.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bom!

AGENTS WANTED.

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AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE, DYES, MANUFACTURED by Messrs. Farben, Fabriken, Bayer and Co., Ltd., Actien. Gesellschart, Fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, (Berlin Anilin Co. Ltd.), the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, (The Badische, Coy., Ltd.) Ex. s.s. "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels."

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1916, at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane adjacent to their Offices, the undermentioned goods, belonging to the Hostile Firms in liquidation, ex. s.s. "Lichtenfels" and "Marienfels."

BLACK—Diazo Black, B.M., (25669); Coal Black 841: 746 Diazo Black Galli: Sikh Black 21094; Radha Siam Black "Bird"—(Columbia Black F.B.S.): Amritsar Black "2 Slephants W/cradle"—(Columbia Black F.F.N.M.): Tibet Black "Steamer"—(Columbia Black F.F.M.): Istria Black—(Columbia Black F.F.H.): Hanuman Black A.T.—(Columbia Black F.F.): Burmah Black. "Pilgrims"—(Columbia Black F.F.H.):

GREEN—Green "Hakim"—(Basic Green 51507 E.E.).

ORANGE—6841 Orange II Ballajee: Indanthrene Golden Orange R.R.T. 10 per cent.

YELLOW—Metanij Yellow G. B. (24121): Chrysophenine (25813): Chrysophenine B.M. 22694.

BLUE—Osman Blue "A. T." Macha—(Methylene Blue 64010 II.M.

RED—9076 Congo 3R: Congo 20154 No. 3: Congo 6R: (20759) No. 5: 6512, Congo Red: Fast Pink—(Erica B. Extra N.S.I.): Carthamine B.M.—(Resoline 73641 New).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, THE 27TH MARCH AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of provisions for Indian Troops and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, lot of gunny bags and other unserviceable articles etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1916.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by public auction on the premises of the said Factory at 12 noon on MONDAY, 27th March, 1916, a large quantity of the following metals and stores in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.

Brass boring, brass cutting, brass pig, brass scrap, cupronickel white (without traces of lead), cupronickel black (with traces of lead) gunmetal scrap, iron wrought scrap, steel mild scrap, steel tool scrap, tin scrap, boxes ammunition, miscellaneous items of tools, etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneer.

94, Main Street, Poona.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 927 BAGS KHURSANI (NAIGAR SEEDS).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th March at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clive Road near Tobacco Godown bearing Godown No. 4149 (below Joshi's mala) by order of Messrs. Meghji Mavji and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Chana Gangji.

927 bags Khursani (Naigar Seeds).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.)
CHARNI ROAD.

Episode 23. THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE— Episod 24.

"THE BIGGEST AND BEST SERIAL YET."

THE PASSING OF WU FANG

AND

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF CRAIG KENNEDY

2 COMICS, A TRAVEL AND PATHE'S GAZETTE.

***TIME*—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m Nightly.**

LOOK OUT FOR THE "ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

INDIAN WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon

ON MONDAY THE 10th APRIL AT 9-30 P. M.

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Organised by **Mr. Merwanji B. Casinath**, the well known Parsee Amateur Violinist.

Several highly talented Parsee and European Ladies and Gentlemen will take part in

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

TICKETS.—Rs. **7, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.**

PLANT AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

Favorite Resport of the Elite of Bombay.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

STILL ANOTHER CINEMA SUCCESS!

Exciting Detective Story:

"THE LITTLE BLONDE IN BLACK"

With the famous Ella Hall as a lady detective. She is the actress who made her name in "The Master Key".

Great 3-reel Pathe Drama.

"A BLOT FROM THE SKY"

The fate of a fortune hunter who married a girl, believing her to be rich, and how the heroine at last found happiness.

The real thing in comics:

"BILLY'S LOVE-MAKING"

How a widow tried to get to married before her grown-up daugher.

The Last Mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

including

FRENCH SENTRY DOGS AT WORK

"APPAM" ARRIVES AT AMERICAN PORT;

UNDERGROUND HOSPITAL NEAR VERDUN;

VISCOUNT FRENCH AT BATH;

LONDON UNDER SNOW

SCOTTIES IN SALONIKA.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

The Roof Garden Restaurant will be kept open every evening till the 4th of April, 1916, and the following Bands will be in attendance, on the following days:—

27th March—Band of the 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

28th March—Do. " "

29th March—Excelsior Orchestra from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

30th March—Do. "

31st March—Band of the 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

1st April—Band of the 108th Infantry from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

2nd April—Band of the 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

3rd April—Do. "

4th April—Band of the 108th Infantry from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

A Récherché Dinner at Rs. 4 per head, will be served on each of the above occasions.

Tables can be booked in advance.

CHAS. STENGLER,
Genl. Manager.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a does of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. A 14

EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.

A GREAT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC EVENT.

Commencing TUESDAY, March 28th.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.

under the direction of GONSALEZ BROTHERS. Impressario SIGNOR A. CARPI.

40! STAR ARTISTES 40!

Direct from Milan.

Full Chorus and Orchestra of 25 conducted by SIGNOR G. GONSALEZ.

Tuesday & Wednesday, March 28th & 29th.

"IL TROVATORE"

in 4 Acts. Music by Verdi.

Thursday & Friday, March 30th & 31st,

"LA TRAVIATA"

in 4 Acts. Music by Verdi.

Saturday, April 1st, at 4-30 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE

"IL TROVATORE"

Reduced prices.

Saturday, April 1st, at 9-30 p.m.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"

in 3 Acts. Music by Donnuzetti.

Sunday, April 2nd, at 9-30 p.m.

"LA TOSCA"

in 3 Acts. Music by Puccini.

Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-45 P. M.

PROTEA III.

PRIZE DRAWING

TO-DAY

Showing this Week

PROTEA III.

Her race with Death.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, T. No. 1266.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

An Eclair Detective Masterpiece.

PROTEA III.

PROTEA III.

OR

HER RACE WITH DEATH.

7,000 Feet. 6 Parts

Featuring Mlle. Josette Andriot.

A powerful story of **German Treachery** and spell-binding adventure, choke-full of sensational scenes and incidents.

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

HALF RATES AS USUAL, NO ADVANCE

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 24th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	60,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	2,500
" Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans	7.73—5
Egyptian F.G.F.	10 94—19
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. .. May	11.85—6
July	11.97—8
New Orleans 10 a.m... .. May	11.68—8
July	11.87—4

Liverpool, Mar. 25th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	50
" " Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	7.69—4
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.86—8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 24th.

Total Imports 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
March	7.57
Mar.-April	7.57
April-May.	7.55
May-June.	7.55
June-July	7.52
July-Aug.	7.50
Aug.-Sept.	7.42 —3
Sept.-Oct.	7.31
Oct.-Nov.	7.27
Nov.-Dec.	7.23
Dec.-Jan.	7.20
Jan.-Feb.	7.18
Feb.-March	7.18
March-April	7.18

Liverpool, March 25th.

Total Imports 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Mar.	7.53
Mar.-Apl.	7.52
April-May	7.51
May-June	7.51
June-July	7.48
July-Aug.	7.46
Aug.-Sept	7.39 —2
Sept.-Oct	7.28
Oct.-Nov.	7.24
Nov.-Dec.	7.20
Dec.-Jan.	7.17
Jan.-Feb	7.15
Feb.-Mar	7.15
Mar.-Apl.	7.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 24th.

Months.	To-day's closing price	Decline on previous close.
March	7.55	5
March-April	7.54	6
April-May	7.53	5
May-June	7.53	5
June-July	7.50	5
July-Aug.	7.48	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.41	4
Sept.-Oct.	7.30	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.26	4
Nov.-Dec.	7.22	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.19	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.17	4
Feb.-Mar.	7.17	4
Mar.-April	7.17	4

Liverpool, March 25th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
March	7.51	4
March-April	7.50	4
April-May	7.50	3
May-June	7.49	4
June-July	7.47	3
July-Aug.	7.45	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.38	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.23	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.22	4
Nov.-Dec.	7.19	3
Dec-Jan.	7.16	3
Jan.-Feb.	7.14	3
Feb.-March	7.14	3
Mar.-April	7.14	3

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	10.85—16
May	10.98—17
July	11.11—17

Liverpool, Mar. 25th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10.78—7
May	10.93—5
July	11.07—4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..5.60
" " Fully Good ..	..5.75
" " Fine ..	..5.90
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	..6.05
" " Fine ..	..6.35
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	..7.35 —5
" " "Fully Good" ..	..7.50
" " "Fine" ..	..7.65
" Scinde, Good ..	..5.55
" " Fully Good ..	..5.70
" " Fine ..	..5.85

Liverpool, Mar. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.55
" " Fully Good ..	5.70
" " Fine	5.85
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	..
" " Fully Good ..	..
" " Fine	..
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.00

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire escapes, Gate Railings, etc.,

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.

GOLPITHA, BOMBAY NO. 4.

" " " Fine ..	6.30	—5
Mid. Broach, Good.. ..	7.30	
" " Fully Good	6. 7.45	
" " Fine ..	7.60	
" Scinde Good ..	5.50	
" " Fully Good ..	5.65	
" " Fine ..	6.80	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, March 25th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,412,000
Egyptian Visible Supply.....	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	3,957,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales.....	36,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	4,000
East Indian Export.....	....
" " Stock	39,000
" " Forwarded	1,900
" " Actual Export	1,100
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	200
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian "	26,000
Total Afloat	183,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York May	11.88—8
Futures at New York July	12.02—11
Spot Cotton at New York	12.00 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	11.72—11
Futures at New Orleans July	11.91—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅛
Demand Bills	4.76-35
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

New York, March 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent ..	18,000
Futures at New York May ..	11.91
Previous closing price	11.88
Futures at New York July ..	12.03
Previous closing price	12.02
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.05+ 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.88—12
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.73+ 1
Futures at New Orleans July ..	11.91 unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9⅛
Demand Bills	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	60⅞

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	121,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to France and Continent	58,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,428,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,012,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

The tone of Manchester Cloth Market is slow and depressed. The tone of yarns is dull and spinners are losing ground.

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 23rd.

Consols 2½%	57¼ unchgd
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53⅝+¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾ unchgd
Government Securities 3%	69½ unchgd.
Ex: on London at Paris Fres.	28.44+8

London, March 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	28 15/16+7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advance owing to mint buying steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛—¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4⅞—¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼—⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼—⅜
Interest day to day loans	4¼—⅜
" 7 day market loans unchgd.	4½

The sum of £340,000 has been earmarked.

Transfers on Madras Rs. 4,00,000 @ 1-4 5/32

Consols. 2½ %	57¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69½ unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris	
Francs. unchgd	28.44

London, March 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	28⅝+⅛

Closing Tone of Silver:—Profit taking Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛—¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4⅞—¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼—⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛—⅜
Interest day to day loans	4¼—⅜
Interest 7 day market loans	4½ unchgd.
Consols 2½%	57¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53¼
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69½ unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris France unchgd.	28.44

WAR LOANS.

London, March 23rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87¼ unchanged
4½ % 1925—1945 ..	£96 13/16 unchanged

London Mar. 24th.

3½% 1925—1928 ..	£87¼ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945 ..	£96 13/16 Unchgd.

London, Mar. 25th.

3½% 1925—1928 ..	£87¼ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945 ..	£96 13/16 Unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Mar. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	16,000
" Forwarded	121,000
" Imports	114,000
" Stock	910,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Mar. 23rd.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62¼ lbs. Not offered.

Barletta Russo—62¼ lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	March Sellers	66

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley May Nominal	54

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. London Sellers.	73
Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April. Dull	72/6
Toria Rapeseed.—Mar.-April	69/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April Inactive Dull	67/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal	£14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130
Standard Copper G M.B.	£113¾
Copper Brasiers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	67½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.G.B. 4% F O B. Liverpool	£28-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartaherrie	£ 6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta March-April.	18/9
August-October	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi March-April.	18/10½
August-October	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	20/6
Aug.-Oct.	19
Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi Mar.-April.	20/7½
Aug.-Oct.	19/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure March-April Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	3/6½

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 24th.

Indian Wheat—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62¼lbs. Not offered

Barletta Russo—62¼lbs.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	Mar. Sellers	65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —May Nominal	54

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. London Value	71—6d.
Toria Rapeseed.—March.-Apr. quoted	69+6d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March April weak	67

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apr. Hull Nominal	£14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd,	£130	Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£113¾	
Copper Braziers	£146	
Yellow Metal	16	
Hard Spelter Nomial	67½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28-10-0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-7-6	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	3/6½

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 25th.

Indian Wheat—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62¼lbs. Not offered

Barletta Russo—62¼lbs.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	March Sellers. unchgd	65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley May Nominal unchgd.	54

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. London Sellers	71
Toria Rapeseed.—Mar.-Apr. quoted	69

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-Apr. Dull.	66/6+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apr. Hull Nominal unchgd,	£14-0 0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	130	Unchgd.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	113¾	
Copper Braziers	146	
Yellow Metal	16	
Hard Spelter Nominal	67½	
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighin3 90 lbs. C.I.E. Liverpool	18/2	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28/10/0	
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6-7-6	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apr. Sellers,	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Buyers.	3/6/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 25.

This morning M. G. Good Broach opened at Rs 272/8 and immediately advanced to Rs. 274/8 on some profit takings and a fair demand for fine quality for ready and May delivery; other qualities improved also in sympathy.

At Colaba market opened a rupee better and closed firm at the following quotations.

M. G. Good Broach, Rs. 275/12.
M. G. Fine Broach, May 283/4.
M. G. Fine K/Akola, May 257.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good Delivery.
M.G. Broach ..	278 ..	273	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	.. ..	221 ..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals ..	.. 221	209 ..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab .	.. 217 ..	..	"

(Continued on page 4.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 3.)

M G Khandesh	242	229	"	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	264	"	"	"
M.G. Nagpore	242	"	"	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.	251	"	"	"
" "	255	"	"	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	"	"	"	"
M.G. Broach	281/2	"	"	Mar. 1916
" "	278	"	"	" "
H.G. Westerns	"	"	284	A/ May "
M.G. "	"	"	292	"
M.G. Miraj	"	"	"	"
M.G. Compta	"	"	308	"
M.G. Khandesh	248/4	"	"	May 1916
Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	"	310	A/ " "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.,

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th March, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	.. ..	220		..1/25 Jan. 17
	231 221	210		..Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	.. ..	..		..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	214	204		..Ready
	242	228		..Ready
Khandesh M.G.)	.. ..	..		..
Jalna (M.G.)	.. ..	246		..Ready
Barsee	.. ..	270		..Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Stapie)	249	241		..Ready
Akola-Kghm.	251	243		..
Karanja (M.G.)	.. ..	..		..
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	252	244		..Ready
Dhamangaum	254	246		..Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.	.. ..	..		..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	257	249		..Ready
	.. ..	..		..
Nagpore	.. ..	..		..
Kamptl (M.G.)	264	256		..Ready
WardhaH'ghat (M.G.)	264	256		..Ready
	.. ..	..		..Ready
	.. ..	..		..
Broach (M.G.	276	272	275	April
Surat (M.G.)	278	276		..
	250 ..	..		..Ready
Mathia(M.G.)	242	230		..Ready
	.. ..	..		..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	295	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	308	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	291	April/May
" (H.G.)	.. ..	..	285	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	305	April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	.. ..	..	310	April/May
	.. ..	..		..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th March, 1916:—

Cotton	19,671 Bales.
Wheat	26,923 cwts.
Linseed	20,822 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,465 ,,
Ginjellyseed	14,750 ,,
Poppyseed	603 ,,
Groundnuts	4,617 ,,
Castorseed	3,113 ,,
Rice	26,127 ,,
Myrabollams	3,071 ,,
Cottonseed	11,246 ,,
Mowrasced	1,122 ,,
Gram	6,403 ,,
Jeowar	8,923 ,,
Barley	152 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 25th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 8 0	6 6 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	44 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	....	....
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	40 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 6 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts ...	41 8 0	....
Mowrasced ...	4 2 0	4 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 0 0	
Linseed May	7 11 3	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 24, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
to 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-16d. April
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d.
to 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 13-32d. April
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 11-16d.
France 3 m-s. do. ..... 196½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 148
Do. Shanghai 205½
Do. Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3-0
Australian do.	25-14-0
Bombay do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	73-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be brisk and booming to-day and a further rise was recorded in a few shares.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened at yesterday's quotations but owing to sharp inquiry moved by about Rs. 15.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids closed at Rs. 500.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 475, Standards to Rs. 1,157½, Centrals to Rs. 2,275, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,650 and Kohinoors to Rs. 670.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,415 and suddenly jumped up to Rs. 1,445, but closed at Rs. 1,435.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 260 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 162½.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 365.

Indore-Malwas kept steady at Rs. 283½.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 592½ and later on at Rs. 595.

Indian Cement Co., shares improved to Rs. 215.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 1,190.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 136½. Deferred opened at Rs. 445 but closed at Rs. 460.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 870.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 575.

Upper Sind Light Railway shares were placed at Rs. 110 and Bank of India shares at Rs. 644.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 94.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The market for jute mill shares opened with a very strong inquiry with some excitement and sensational rises in price, notably Belvedere, Budge Budge and Kanknarrah, while Empire and Northbrook were again higher. Outside jute mill shares there was not much doing. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 183, 184; Barnagore (ord) 99; Belvedere (ord) 350, 351; Budge Budge (ord) 430 to 435; Clive (ord) 128-8 to 130; Dalhousie (ord) 285; Empire (ord) 36 to 37-4; Fort Gloster (ord) 414-8 to 416; Fort William (ord) 142; Gondalpara (ord) 510 to 518; Gourepore (pref) 104, 105; Howrah (ord) 235, 236; Hooghly (ord) 56-12 to 57-6; Kanknarrah (ord) 460 to 471; Lawrence (ord) 282, 284; Naihati (ord) 255 to 257; New Central (ord) 348, 350; Northbrook (ord) 32 to 32-4; Soorah (ord) 158, 157; Standard (ord) 336 to 338; Union (ord) 439 to 440.

Tea:—Loobah 73.

Miscellanous:—Ganges Rope 135; Lawrence Jute (deb) 104; Northbrook Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 104.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-2 to Rs. 81-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-8 to Rs. 81-10.

EXPORT OF RAW COW HIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The following press communiqué is issued:—With reference to the press communiqué issued on the 20th December 1915, it is now notified for general information that Collectors of Customs have since been authorised to permit export of arsenicated raw cow hides weighing less than 8 lbs. a piece and of dry salted raw cow hides weighing less than 5 lbs. a piece on the same conditions as raw cow hides weighing 8 lbs. and over a piece. In regard to dry salted raw cow hides weighing from 5 to 8 lbs. a piece it has been decided that the Italian Government should be given the first opportunity of procuring as many of these as they require, dealers in India should accordingly telegraph once every fortnight beginning with Saturday the 25th instant (or as soon after as possible) to the Commission International De Ravitaillement (Telegraphic address "Exhibitant" E Strand, London) giving price, selections, marks and all information usual in the Italian trade. The commission will telegraph to the Collector of Customs concerned particulars of offers accepted and the dealer will then be furnished with the necessary export license. Consignment should be addressed to Genoa. The original bills of lading, invoices and other necessary documents should be forwarded to the Direzione de Commissariat Militare per Magazzino Vendita Pelli Turin duplicates being sent to the Commission by whom payment will be made. If on inspection the hides do not correspond with the bill of lading the matter will be referred by the Commission to an arbitrator, possibly the London Arbitration Board. A separate bill of lading should be made out for every five bales and should show the Direzione mentioned above as the consignee. In regard to offers not being accepted, the Commission will communicate to the Collector of Customs concerned by letter and such consignments will then be permitted to be exported under the same conditions as other hides to a private consignee in Italy or to approved consignees in the United States of America.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
Sat.	25	m 2 20	26 5	25	m 8 30	15 10
		s 3 31a	26 8		s 9 5a	20 6
Sun.	26	m 3 7	25 4	26	m 9 24	16 3
		s 4 23	24 5		s 10 35a	21 3
Mon.	27	m 6 14a	25 7	27	m 10 44	17
		s 5 57	23 11		s 0 57	21 9
Tues.	28	m 7 47a	25 0	28	m 0 26a	18 2
		s 7 44	24 5		s 1 13	19 10
Wed.	29	m 8 46a	26 9	29	m 1 54a	18 0
		s 9 57	25 7		s 3 3	18 7
Thur.	30	m 9 34a	27 4	30	m 2 58a	17 6
		s 10 55	26 10	31	m 3 45	17 3
Fri.	31	m 10 15a	27 10		s 3 50a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
25 (Saturday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
26 (Sunday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
27 (Monday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
28 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 52m.
29 (Wednesday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 52m.
30 (Thursday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 52m.
31 (Friday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter 1916 March 26d. 9h 52m 4 p.m.
New Moon 1916 April 2d 9h 51m 2 p.m.
First Quarter 1916 April 10d 8h 5m 7 p.m.
Full Moon 1916 April 18d 10h 37m 5 p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Mar. 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.826 Inc.
Temperature of Air	82.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8 ,,
Dew Point	73.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.737 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.7 ,,
Minimum	76.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 130

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 25.

The disturbance in the north-west has given a few falls of rain in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Thunderstorms have occurred on south Burma coast and in lower Assam. Mergui reports 2 inches, Tavoy one and a half and Silchar one. Temperature continues high in north-west India.

Forecast:—A few falls along the Himalayas and in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and at Lahore and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in upper Sind and Rajputana and at night in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skes are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is in excess during the day at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few dust-storms have occurred in the Punjab but no precipitation of importance has been reported. Temperature is in excess to the west of a line joining to Surat and Allahabad.

A few dust-storms are possible in the Punjab and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m on SATURDAY, the 25th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total since November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th Mar.)	71.5	61.5	64	..	5.29	—5.05
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th Mar.)	83.6	75.3	46	..	5.49	1.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.3	67.6	49	..	0.49	—1.07
Rawalpindi	85.4	60.6	56	..	6.76	—1.02
Lahore	94.0	67.5	46	..	0.68	—2.49
Hissar	93.6	71.2	43	..	0.39	..
Ambala	95.9	70.3	36	..	1.10	—4.17
Delhi	97.5	71.3	37	..	1.56	—1.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.9	70.5	26	..	0.64	—0.98
Mainpuri	99.4	64.6	49	..	1.06	—1.11
Jhansi	103.9	69.8	18	..	0.55	—1.19
Cawnpore	97.6	66.1	45	..	0.41	—1.57
Allahabad	98.0	64.9	43	..	1.01	—1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.1	69.8	48	..	0.05	—1.04
Karachi	82.2	74.8	83	..	0.20	—1.23
Ajmer	99.2	68.0	38	..	0.05	—1.23
Jalpore	101.5	74.0	16	..	0.24	—1.20
Kotah	104.6	73.4	26	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	88.2	71.4	21	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.0	70.9	46	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	84.3	75.7	68	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	82.1	71.6	79	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	104.1	68.8	69	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	104.4	73.4	65	..	0.01	—0.55
Surat	107.1	71.1	61	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	107.5	74.7	43	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	107.6	71.4	56	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	101.7	?	19	..	0.08	—0.72
Indore	102.5	65.3	22	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.5	63.7	20	..	1.07	—1.47
Sangor	99.0	74.4	16	..	1.25	—0.97
Hoshangabad	100.5	67.4	25	..	1.47	—0.34
Khandwa	106.0	97.7	27	..	0.82	—0.32
Akola	105.6	69.3	19	..	1.95	—0.04
Amroati	103.8	73.1	31	..	1.02	—0.96
Nagpur	102.4	64.6	31	..	1.24	—1.17
Chanda	104.1	73.0	40	..	0.84	—1.76
Raipur	99.7	67.9	35	..	1.25	—0.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	77.0	81	..	0.09	—0.50
Ratnagiri	86.5	79.1	72	..	0.81	0.10
Mormugao	90.0	78.0	79	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	87.8	76.3	85	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.2	67.1	23	..	0.16	—0.71
Ahmednagar	101.3	75.0	15	..	3.40	2.02
Poona	102.8	68.7	49	..	0.33	—0.81
Sholapur	103.3	76.3	29	..	1.27	—0.41
Bijapur	100.5	75.5	57	..	0.43	—1.03
Belgaum	95.4	67.0	47	..	1.70	—0.44
Ahmedabad	101.5	68.3	18	..	0.52	—1.22
Nizamabad (Indore)	102.9	73.7	38	..	0.93	—0.67
Hyderabad	98.8	72.2	67	..	0.79	—1.33
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	77.8	73	..	8.17	4.76
Calicut	90.8	77.4	83	..	15.29	6.41
Cochin	93.2	79.6	75	..	9.94	—1.05
Colombo	89.6	74.5	92	0.18	31.55	4.52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	72.2	80	..	20.73	13.86
Bellary	103.0	73.5	62	..	7.28	4.52
Cuddapah	104.9	75.5	58	..	9.44	4.60
Madras	88.6	71.5	72	..	21.24	0.30
Bangalore	94.9	64.7	60	..	3.60	—0.56
Coimbatore	98.5	70.5	78	..	6.76	1.08
Trichinopoly	98.2	75.8	75	..	12.87	3.66
Negapatam	90.6	74.7	80	..	24.23	—5.25

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 25th 1916 was 30.081 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. O 14

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.		
Arabia	Palmer	London.
March 25.		
Homerius	Copper	Alexandria.
Ujina	Weatherly	Sydney.
Meteor	Remmersen	Balic Papan.

DEPARTURES.

March 25.		
Tottenham	Oliver	Marseilles.
Polyglass Castle	Jones	Liverpool.
Chakrata	Hewet	Akyab.
Akbar	Hannah	Aden.

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Saturday:—

Steamer	Namur	for	Yokohama.
"	Mongolia	for	London.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Seamer	Capri	for	Genoa.
"	Amagisan Maru	for	Kobe.
"	Homerius	for	Liverpool.

March 25.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. Palmer, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday at about 11-30 p.m. from London, with the English mails on the 2nd instant and called at the intermediate ports. She had on board about 60 passengers.

S. S. Homerius:—The steamer Homerius, 2,207 tons, Captain P. Capper, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 9th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Meteor:—The Russian steamer Meteor, 2,546 tons, Captain T. Remmersen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Balik Papan, with a cargo of kerosine oil and liquid fuel on board.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain T. C. Weatherley, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Sydney and called at New Castle, Townsville and other ports, with a cargo of coal, general goods and 525 Australian horses on board.

S. S. Polyglass:—The steamer Polyglass, 2,969 tons, Captain W. M. Jones, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakrata, 3,601 tons, Captain T. W. Hewitt, left Bombay harbour on Saturday, for Akyab via Galle, in ballast.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo.

S. S. Namur:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Namur, 4,187 tons, Captain A. Collyer, will leave Bombay to-day for Yokohama via China ports with the China mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mongolia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia, 4,939 tons, Captain H. G. Lewellin, will sail this afternoon for London via Aden, with a general cargo, the mails and a number of passengers on board.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the Homeward mails of the 20th instant arrived Aden at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 24th instant.

S. S. Taisho Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Taisho Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 24th instant.

Saturday, 25th March, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Eider Branch.....Richardson....T. Morrison & Co
B. Rangoon Maru.....Hori.....N. Y Kaisha
C. & R. Celtic King....Humphreys.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Doris Brook.....Carlston.....W. & A. G. & Co
H. Tawoe.....Webb.....H. S. & Co
M. Bahrein.....Bonnett.....T. M. & Co
O. Bilswood.....Marseilles.....W. & A. G.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Maclahlan.....MacLean.....J. Finlay

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur.....Collyer.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Colaba.....Nielson.....M. M. & Co
6 Olympia.....Andrews.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru.....Marumoto.....O. S. Kaisha

M. D. D.

Falernian.....Singleton.....Graham & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chupra.....Hull.....M. M. & Co
Glenfruin.....Mackness.....W. & A. G. & Co
Karoonga.....Pattison.....W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 150 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 26 bales wool, R. Ragoonathdas; 180 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 13 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 6 bales wool, R. Rekobdas; 50 bales wool, K. Moolji; 27 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 15 bales wool, C. Amersey; 9 bales goat hair, C. Amersey; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey and Co.; 25 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey and Co.; 100 cwts. old copper pots, J. Nathoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 156 cwts. teel seed, K. M. Nathoo; 275 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

Celtic King (s) 1,000 cwts. cut copra, D. Haridas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia (s) 40 bales cotton yarn, Eastern Bank.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 56 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 20 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

Colaba (s) 119 cwts. nux vomica, S. M. Affimiwalla; 850 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.; 360 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 38 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 800 tons manganese ore, K. M. Nathoo; 600 tons old iron scrap, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HULL.

Dorrisbrook (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 6,002 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 14,000 cwts. cotton seed, K. Kheshavji and Co.; 19,860 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Falernian (s) 1,800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 196 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 27 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR NEW YORK.

Falernian (s) 150 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 14 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 80 bales buffalo hides, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1,758 cwts. sandalwood, D. Haridas and Co.; 600 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 3,000 cwts. mustard seed, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 2,000 cwts. ajwan seed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8 cwts. ivory cut pieces, M. Kassam; 7 cwts. cummin seed, H. M. Bhimdiwalla; 7 cwts. corriander seed, H. M. Bhimdiwalla.

Amagasan Maru (s) 3,600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 152 cwts. myrabolams, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 186 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co 300 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Amagasan Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 5 cwts. rhino horns, A. H Mawji and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 25.

S. S. Orna from Bassein, Agents M. M. and Co.—94,330 bags rice.

S. S. Ujina from New Castle, Agents M M. and Co.—2,819 tons coal, 549 horses, 47 packages leather, 33 cases cakes, 2 cases honey, 132 cases fruits, 192 cases biscuits.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM OF A BANK,

DISHONOURED CHEQUES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. Plaintiffs v. HARIDAS RANCHORDAS AND OTHERS Defendants

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed from the defendants, who were cotton merchants doing business in Bombay under the name style and firm of Dharamsy Jaitha and Co., Rs. 36,000 and odd advanced to them on the security of cotton. The full facts of the case and the contentions of the parties have already appeared in these columns.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case, in which, after commenting on the evidence and the correspondence between the parties, referred to a letter of the 21st April and observed that more than nine months had passed without any suggestion that there was any breach of the agreement or that the defendants were dissatisfied with the plaintiffs' account and yet as soon as they went to a firm of solicitors the extraordinary demand for an account was made for the past 10 years and they threatened that a suit would be filed for damages on account of the dishonouring of the cheques on the 1st of August. The demand for an account for ten years under the circumstances was more dishonest. The defendants had a current account in the bank and they had pass-books made up from time to time and when the letter of the 21st April was written they had in their possession their pass-books and yet either on their own suggestion or on the suggestion of their solicitors they had the effrontery to write to the bank and to ask for 10 years' account.

The principal question was whether the plaintiffs were bound to honour the cheques drawn by the defendants on the 1st of August. The market had been falling during the last few days in July and on the 1st of August the political situation had been known to every one to have become critical. It was true that on the 1st of August the plaintiffs drew up a daily statement of cotton they had belonging to the defendants in their godowns with the valuation thereof, and according to that valuation they had not advanced 74½ per cent by a very considerable amount and under ordinary circumstances his Lordship had little doubt that they would have honoured the cheques. As a matter of fact Mr. Scott-Smith said that he had passed the cheques and it was only on second thoughts that he went into the office and stopped them. There could be no doubt that the reasons for his doing so were founded on the political crisis. The after events perfectly justified his refusal to honour the cheques.

But the defendants wanted the Court to hold that however critical the political situation was on the 1st of August the plaintiffs were bound to consider certain valuations of the prices on that day and that they were bound to advance to the defendants upto 74½ per cent of their value. His Lordship did not read the agreement in that way. It should be remembered that the plaintiffs had agreed to advance money upto a sum of ten lakhs, which in the ordinary course would mean that a very considerable amount of cotton would be deposited with them by the defendants. Under ordinary market conditions one would consider the daily prices as justifying the bank to apply those prices to the whole of the stock yet there might be circumstances which made it necessary that the bank should consider not only the daily prices, that is the prices on the particular day on which advances were sought for but also the prices which the cotton might be likely to fetch in future.

DEFENDANTS NOT ENTITLED TO DAMAGES.

There was no breach of the agreement by the bank in dishonouring the two cheques drawn by the defendants for Rs. 15,000 each. The defendants were therefore not entitled to any damages. They admitted the correctness of the account upto 30th June 1910 and they had notice of the statement of their account upto the 31st December 1915. If they wished they could have an account from that day.

Continuing his Lordship observed that it was contended that the plaintiffs were not entitled to charge compound interest. There was not the slightest doubt that the defendants knew that the plaintiffs were charging compound interest and that interest was being charged in that way with monthly rests. The only question was whether when the plaintiffs were suing on the accounts they could take the accounts together with interest included in that way considering the terms of the Letter of Hypothecation, Clause 2 of that letter merely stated the rate of interest which would be charged. But the e was no reason why the plaintiffs should not be entitled to prove that the method by which interest should be charged was not included in the Letter of Hypothecation. That was arranged yearly between the banks and the defendants. His Lordship did not think that section 92 of the Evidence Act prevented the plaintiffs from proving such an agreement Proviso 2 of that section seemed to apply to the case. The documents were silent as to the way in which interest should be charged.

"A DISHONEST SUGGESTION."

The suggestion, that the plaintiffs were not entitled to charge compound interest, made after all these years was a very dishonest one and altogether the attitude taken up by the defendants at their own suggestion or very likely at the suggestion of their solicitors did them very little credit.

No doubt they had suffered like many other people owing to the outbreak of the war. But there was no reason why if they had so suffered, they should lose all sense of decency.

THE DECREE.

His Lordship held that the plaintiffs were entitled to charge compound interest and further observed that if the defendants so wished it, accounts would have to be taken from the 1st January 1916. But if the parties were reasonable that could be settled without the necessity of making any reference to the Commissioner to take accounts. If the defendants could agree to that amount there would be a decree for that amount with costs. But if they could not agree there must be a reference to the Commissioner to take accounts from the 1st of January 1916. The defendants counterclaim was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Strangman, Mr. Weldone and Mr Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Invercarity instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia and Co. appeared for the defendants.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, March 28.

P. and O. steamer Nankin with China Mails, due at 6 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 30.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6.30 and 9-45 p.m., Protea III.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 9-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

VAKIL.—At Ahmedabad, Byramjee Framjee Vakil, Railway Contractor, son of late Framjee Pestonjee Vakil of Ahmedabad and nephew of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., died on Saturday, 25th March, 1916. Aged 56 years. Deeply regretted by his family and friends.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.O.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

March 27.

282 Parades.—Parades will be held at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. daily for all members who are not yet efficient and extra efficient in drill.

283 Stretcher Classes.—The Stretcher bearers will parade at Headquarters for Stretcher drill this day (Monday) 27th instant at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March 27.

77. Guards of Honour.—Guards of Honour during week ending April 1st.

"J" Coy. will parade daily (except Saturday) at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"B" and "G" Coys, will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and at 6-30 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday.

Both Guards of Honour will parade at Headquarters on Monday April 3rd at 6-30 p.m. and on Tuesday 4th April as to which orders will be issued hereafter.

78. Ceremonial Parade.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Tuesday April 4th to assist in lining the Streets at times and places to be notified later.

79. Battalion Duties.—"A" Company will furnish Battalion Orderly Sergeants for duty at Headquarters during week commencing Monday April 3rd.

80. Shooting Competitions.—Attention is drawn to the notices posted at Headquarters relating to Inter Company Competitions to be held between 2nd and 15th April.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BYCULLA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on to-day at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Nankin with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The adjourned discussions on "Indian Financial Administration" and the next years' Budget will be resumed to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Library Hall.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE AND FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj there will be a public meeting in connection with the Orphanage Day of the above asylum in the Prarthana Mandir to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. M B. Chaubal will preside.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal, Solicitor, will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Value of Morals to Society" this evening at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RESULTS OF M. SC. EXAMINATION, 1916

The following students have passed the Chemistry Branch of the M. Sc. Examination, 1916:—

Passed with distinction—No. 2, Jamiat Vishindas Lakhhumalani.

Passed—Harilal Mulshankar Mulani and Yashvant Dattatraya Wad.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, on Thursday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., will preside.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

The entries up to date are satisfactory, and still many more are to come in. The lists were advertised to remain open for second entries until April 7th. A meeting of the committee and members will be held this evening at Green's Restaurant at 6-15 p.m., and all exhibitors are also invited to be present. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay continues his patronage of the show, and is pleased that diplomas will be offered in all cases where it is possible.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Arabia arrived here about mid-night on Friday with the outward English Mails of the 3rd instant, which should have been brought by the steamer Maloja sunk off Dover. The Newspaper Mail received was much smaller than usual, evidently due to a large number of mail bags containing printed matter, which was shipped direct at London; having been lost in the Maloja. No mails were received from Holland.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, touching the death of Krishna Vishnu, aged 30 a mill-hand, residing at Matunga.

The evidence was to the effect that the deceased and his two brothers were standing outside a liquor shop at Matunga with some liquor on the 21st instant, when one Caitan Jugia came up and asked for liquor. The deceased's brother gave him some to avoid a quarrel. The three brothers then went to a toddy shop where Caitan followed them and asked them to stand him some toddy. He was given some but he wanted more and was refused whereupon he picked up a stone and threw it at them. It hit the deceased on the head and he was removed to hospital. The jury returned a verdict of death by pneumonia and meningitis, the latter caused by injury to the frontal bone of the deceased, and were of opinion that the injury was caused by the suspected man Caitan having assaulted the deceased with a stone.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the mails of the 3rd instant arrived in Bombay at midnight on Friday with the following passengers:—

Mr Alex Heron; Mr J B Macnair; Rev A E Nightingale; Hon Justice Oldfield; Mrs Oldfield; Mr G S Hardy; Mrs Hardy; Rev J G Lotter; Mrs Botter; Mr P G Johnson; Mr H Corstorphan; Mr A R Murray; Lt A C L La Frenais; Mr J Smith, Lt-Col A J Jamieson; Mr S W Goode; Lt R H Burnes; Maj M R W Nightingale; Mr W Alexander; Capt D B Radcliffe; Lt G H Jackson; Lt A V Griffiths; Lt J W Hodgman; Lt J Deck; Engr G Driver; Miss V Chatelaine; Mr H T Baldwin; Mrs Macfarlane; and two children; Mr Louis Cres; Singh Chain Mr A Maynard; Mr E Maynard; Sig J R R Carriock; Mr P V Evans; Engr Sub Hukin; Engr Sub Lt LeRarg; Engr Sub-Lt Bailo; Engr Sub-Lt Nicol; Lt A H F Lave; Lt Com A C Cartwright; Col Sir Victorl Morsley; Mr R R Banner; Vittorio Bori; Mr Trotta; Mrs Trotta and infant; Mr S Tine; Mr G Basi; Lomanico Caprio; Mrs Harop and child; Choy Morally Mahomed; Kamodin Kaokhashroo; Mr G H Ebrohimjee; Abdul Aziz Khan; Walibux Abdoola; Caramdeen Mowlabux; Merso Somo.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MERCY TO A FEMALE CONVICT.

With reference to his two petitions praying for mercy to the unfortunate widow Chandrawa Kom Appaya, who was sentenced by the High Court of Bombay with transportation for life for having murdered her newly born child out of fear of being excommunicated, Mr. Labhsankar Laxmidas of the Bombay Humanitarian Society has been informed that in exercise of his prerogative Lord Willingdon has commuted the above sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for two years.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. F. Quirke officiates as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, vice Mr. G. Taylor granted eight months' leave

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rakhal Das Banerjee, Assistant Superintendent of Archaeological Survey is granted one month's leave. Mr. W. C. Wordsworth becomes an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University. Dr. K. R. K. Iyengar, M.B., officiates as Assistant Director, Research Institute, Kasauli. Dr. M. B. Soparkar is temporarily appointed to Bacteriological Department, Bombay.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. I. C. Thomas, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, the following postings are sanctioned: Mr. H. S. Styan becomes Chief Engineer; Mr. R. Meredith becomes Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic; Mr. W. S. Sharpe becomes Director of Telegraph Engineering, Southern Circle.

Mr. F. J. Hall officiates as Superintendent, Government Printing, India, vice Mr. J. J. Meikle granted six months' leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Hose resigns the Civil Service. The Hon. Sir S. P. Sinha is appointed to officiate as Advocate-General of Bengal.

Mr. C. E. Grey, Bar-at-Law, appointed Administrator-General and Official Trustee and Mr. A. Kinney, Deputy Administrator-General and Deputy Official Trustee, Bengal.

Major G. Tate, I.M.S., Surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief holds charge of current duties of Civil Surgeon, Simla.

Mr. H. S. Phipps is appointed Treasury Officer, Port Blair.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer, Punjab, becomes Secretary to Government of India of P. W. Department vice Mr. Russel, retired.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senor D. C. C. Recoret becomes Consul-General for Chili of Calcutta.

Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Kaye is granted nine months' leave.

Mr. C. L. S. Russel is posted as Resident and Major G. H. Anderson, Assistant Resident, Mewar. Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Peacock is granted one year's leave. Major A. B. Drummond is posted as Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalwar.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hugh Daly reverts to Military duty.

Mr. D. Bray officiates as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department. Lieut.-Colonel R. A. E. Beun, Resident, Jaipur, holds current duties of Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—Second-Lieut. (Cavalry branch) E. Wilks.

(Infantry branch) D. G. Parry, J. F. W. Boden, C. Rae, M. Rosse, N. C. Myers, E. H. Dunklex, A. J. Moore, F. B. Hartnoolls.

Volunteer Officers' decorations have been conferred on C. W. A. Shakespear, B. N. Railway Volunteers

Importation of an article entitled "British Rule in India" by Mr. W. J. Brayan into British India is prohibited.

The Provisions of the Punjab military transport are extended to Delhi.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEBATE.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

In the Imperial Legislative Council, Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur continuing the Budget debate, began by congratulating the Finance member upon the satisfactory Budget which was evidently the result of considerable labour, circumspection and forethought. While agreeing to the rise in the rates of the import tariff he was opposed to the enhancement of the salt duty by 25 per cent. He then strongly advocated for strict economy in public expenditure, especially in view to the probable continuation of the war and its after effects. While deprecating the large growing of public expenditure out of proportion to the growth of public revenue he thought there might be under the present circumstances some justification for such increase, but in any case economy was to be introduced, into the civil administration in particular. Police expenditure had been growing rapidly for the last four years by about 16 per cent, as the figure rose from 698 lakhs in 1912-13 to about 829 lakhs as budgeted for 1916-17. More than a fair proportion of this increase he believed was due to a rise in the charges of the Criminal Investigation Department. While he was not against incurring legitimate expenditure on the police without sacrificing efficiency, he was opposed to the rapid increase of expenditure on that head which merely sought to strengthen the force abnormally with seeming efficiency lest the public money be wasted on an enterprise of doubtful utility. He next referred to heavy costlines of the Indian administration and said that the salaries of high officials were much higher in India than in any other part of the world except perhaps in the United Kingdom. Referring to the progress of Mahomedan education the Hon. member warmly thanked the Government for their recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 towards the expansion of Mahomedan education in Madras. He requested the Government to sanction the grant of a few scholarships in Madras as in Bombay and the Punjab and the appointment of a Mahomedan Inspector as well as an Inspectress of schools for Madras, so that Mahomedan education in their hands might be specially taken care of. Speaking next on Council reform the speaker thought the relation between the official and non-official members was on the whole satisfactory but the actual work done in the Council was necessarily small under the present rigid constitution of the Council. He therefore emphasised the need for more than one Indian on the Executive Council, further expansion of the Legislative Councils introduction of a larger elective element, greater freedom of discussion, a wider angle of vision and greater mutual understanding and sympathy. In conculsion he paid a tribute to his Excellency's liberal and sympathetic administration by referring to a few notable incidents during his regime, such as the restoration of Delhi to its pre-eminence as the historic capital of India, the settlement of the Indian question in South Africa, as well as of the Cawnpore mosque affair and the despatch of the Indian troops for the first time to Europe. He hoped that Lord Hardinge would continue to take deep and abiding interest in Indian affairs and that when the time came his Lordship's weight and influence would be thrown on the side of India so as to enable her to share the joys as well as the burdens of the Empire as a self-respecting partner in the great Imperial Federation.

MR. A. K. GHUZNAVI.

Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi said that the thought which was uppermost in his mind that day, was that this was the last occasion on which his Excellency would preside over the deliberations of the Council. It was his duty, therefore, to give public expression on behalf of the Moslem community to the gratitude which his community felt for the manifold benefits which the Mussulmans had derived during his Excellency's regime. The leave for Juma prayers was granted by his Excellency's Government. The list of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act did not include in some provinces, notably in Bengal, any Moslem holidays such as Idul-ul-Fitr, Idul-uz-Zuha, Mohurrum, and and Bakrid. The first three were now so included, and he hoped that Bara-wafat too eventually would be included. Facilities for religious instruction in schools receiving Government grant, would also be forthcoming as the result of the action taken by his Excellency's Government. His Excellency has also bestowed sympathetic thoughts on the question of removal so far as possible of hardships which the Hajis had now to undergo in performance of their Haj. Mr. Ghuznavi pointed to the magnanimity of the Government in permitting shipment of foodstuffs to Jeddah. He said: "These instances, my Lord, are but few amongst the numerous benefits that the Mussulman community in particular have derived at your Excellency's hands. I am sure I am only voicing the general opinion of the people of India as a whole when I say how greatly we appreciate and how deeply we are grateful for your Excellency's liberal instincts and how responsive Indians are are to the good work done and a generous policy adopted. It is only men of strong individuality and liberal instincts, such as your Excellency who can overcome narrow obstruction to progress and advance the real and permanent well-being of the people."

Mr. Guznavi congratulated the Finance Minister on his cautious budget. He deprecated the additional tax on salt but accepted it as a temporary measure and asked the Finance Member to give an assurance that this extra tax would be repealed after the war. He was glad that the Finance Minister adopted the suggestion he made last year about increasing the income-tax and thought that the people occupying positions of ease and affluence ought not to grumble if they had to pay a few extra rupees in the interest of the Empire. Mr. Ghuznavi urged the claims of his community for preferential treatment in matters of education and advocated free and compulsory education when the time came. He once more drew attention to the enormous spread of the drug and drink habit. He fervently looked forward when disability under the Arms Act would no longer exist.

MR S.N. BANERJEA

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said the enhanced salt duty had been opposed by the Indian members of the Council and that was the verdict of Indian public opinion. The speaker had suggested that taxation was unnecessary and that the situation might be met by a loan. He was ridiculed by the Finance Minister who also appealed to a character in fiction for illustration. They dealt wih facts and not fiction and when the Finance Minister did that the situation was well nigh desperate. While the customs duty were raised all round the import duties on cotton fabrics escaped the general rise. The Government of India was apparently helpless but the fact showed the necessity for speedy recommendation of fiscal autonomy. It was a pity that fiscal autonomy was not referred to the committee newly appointed, but it would be open to the committee to point out that the protection was necessary in respect of any industry and accumulation of such instances would strengthen the cause of fiscal autonomy. Associated with the fiscal autonomy was the financial independence of the provinces. The Finance Minister was considering a scheme for further devolution in administration of provincial finance. He hoped it would be accompanied by increase of popular control. Sir William Meyer had pointed out the splendid contributions of India to the War. In 1914-15 they were ten million pounds, in 1915-16 they were estimated eighteen million pounds and in 1916-17 twenty and three-fourths million pounds. He concluded with an eloquent tribute to the services which Lord Hardinge had rendered to India. He said he would go down to history as one of the greatest of Indian Viceroys.

MR ABBOTT.

Mr. Abbott in the course of his speech said he had received from the Adjutant-General a pamphlet dealing with the condition upon which the Anglo-Indian force, recently sanctioned by the Government of India, might be raised. The bar sinister had been lifted and they had been given their Magna Charta. For this and other favours he had already tendered the most grateful thanks of the community which was determined to prove further that the small quantities of good service were better than tons of professions.

Mr. Abbott said his Excellency's departure from India would be a blow to the country. Referring to taxation, he said, the increased taxation on salt would be a poor man's contribution to the war. He pleaded that seats in the Provincial Legislative Councils should be reserved for the members of the domiciled community. Though it was not the present time to plead for the special privilege, yet he hoped when time came the claims of the domiciled community would not be overlooked. He said the members of the Anglo-Indian community should be given facilities to enter into the regular army.

Mr. Achariar eulogised the services of Lord Hardinge and said that in Indian history his name will go down as a hero.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya hoped the Industrial commission would enquire fully into the economic needs of the country. He said his Excellency's experience would enable him to realise the needs of greater expansion of Councils. He asked his Excellency to carry home to his Majesty the King-Emperor India's devotion to his person and throne and a message to Englishmen that India fully sympathised with them in their present crisis. India fully realised what the Englishmen had done during the present war to maintain the glory of the Empire. He only hoped that his countrymen were able to do as much as Englishmen had done.

Nawab Sayid Mahmad and Mr. M. S. Das associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by their colleagues regarding his Excellency's services to India.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla agreed with those of his colleagues who spoke of this Budget as a war Budget and referred in this connection to the increase in military expenditure by about two millions and a half over the normal rate. Since the war the increase was directly responsible for the deficit and consequent increased taxation. He did not object to this, for he wished to give free hand to Government in the matter of expenditure when war was on. But he trusted that this additional expenditure would not form a permanent burden. He very strongly believed that it was uncalled for to add to the normal expenditure on military purposes after the war in view of the splendid loyalty and good will maintained in India in spite of the large drain upon regular soldiers usually stationed here.

Mr. Shafi highly eulogised the services of Lord Hardinge in the cause of education and sanitation, also for his advocacy of the right of the Indian troops to take part in European war and his action connected with the recent expansion of provincial Legislative Council of Punjab.

Mr. Setalvad paid an eloquent tribute to the services which Lord Hardinge had rendered to India and associated himself with sentiments expressed by his colleagues.

MR. RAYANINGAR.

Mr. Rayaningar said that a significant note in the budget was the statement of the Finance Member that one result of the war would be the increase of military expenditure in the future. This was a point upon which a clear expression of public opinion was necessary. The war must have made it clear that a change in military policy of Government was necessary. The people had long been excluded from all association with the defence of the country, both internal and external, and the result was that inspite of her sending millions, India at this hour of trial was unable to put on the field an army in proportion to the magnitude of the operations. The speaker pleaded for throwing open commissioned ranks of the army to the members of aristocratic houses. He asked Government should undertake thorough enquiry into the economic condition of India and in conclusion said his Excellency had spared no pains to better the conditions of the Indian people at home and secure for them a dignified place abroad for which all India was grateful to him.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

Sir William Meyer in replying expressed satisfaction that the Budget had been so well received. Great care had been taken to distribute the necessity of new burdens as fairly as possible. He congratulated his non-official colleagues upon the business manner in which they had dealt with the proposals of the Government. As regards whether new taxes would be continued after the close of the war, he could only repeat what he had already said. As regards terms for the new loans, he was fully aware of the importance of the subject. He would be going down to Bombay shortly and would consult with representatives of the banks and others and he welcomed notes from any members who might have suggestions to offer.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

REGIMENTAL COMPETITIONS.

A very thick slice of Bombay society was at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon to witness the regimental competitions of the Bombay Light Horse, so successfully skippered by Sergeant E. G. Pearson. Despite the fact that Santa Cruz is sandwiched between creeks, there was a complete absence of a blow from the briny, with the result that the jubilant spectators out suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune in a temperature which clearly suggested impregnation with fire and brimstone. Colonel Stanley Reid and the Officers of the Light Horse were "At Home" on the occasion. Their guests included their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Earl of Glasgow, the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Miss Eva Brand, Mr. Crerar, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Capt. McEwan, A.-D.-C., Capt. Lumsden, R.N., the Hon. Mr. Carmichael and a predominance of distinguished ladies. There was no band, but the incessant popping of corks provided an admirable substitute. The sports began at 20 past four when the three judges—Major C. V. Ommanney, 109th Infantry, Capt. J. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S., and Mr. J. H. Lord, M.F.H.—were on duty. Individual tent-pegging at triple pegs opened the programme. In this event, Lance-Corpl. J. G. Ridland distinguished himself and won the prize against the achievements of Lieut. Baird, Lieut. Kirke-Smith, Mr. H. B. Pasely, Sergt. Partridge, Sergt. R. C. Lowndes, Lance-Corporals Herbert and Fletcher, and Troopers Lilley, Rose and Dalley. The prizes awarded was the Symons Challenge Cup and a cup presented by the Corps.

Section Jumping over three jumps followed, and this sensational feat was cleverly won, among eight sections, by "B" troop section 1 which comprised Lance-Corporal Herbert, Troopers Duxbury, S. Hampson and G. M. Rose. The Inter-Troop Action Competition attracted teams from A. B. C. and D. troops. The troops were each represented by ten men and a troop leader started together and galloped to a point where, on the sound of the trumpet they dismounted, ringed horses and doubled to the firing point. After firing five rounds, each troop galloped back independently to the starting point. The prizes were won by "D" troop led by Sergt. Lowndes and "A" troop led by Sergt. Pearson. The Pastillion Race was won by Sergt.-Major Coy, Sergt. Lowndes being second. A Balaclava Melee by sections was more than ordinarily interesting, if not amusing. Four prizes for this event were very sportingly presented by Mr. Julius Gove and they were won by "A" troop, consisting of Sergt. Pearson, Troopers Mansfield, Stileman and Wilson. The Victoria Cross Race was won by Trooper Dalley who practically risked his limbs to secure the envied trophy.

Mr. D. Blythe presented two prizes for the Sack and Potato Race, which concluded an eminently interesting programme. Mrs. Duxbury and Trooper Hampson won the first prize, and Trooper Herbert with Mrs. Herbert annexed the second.

At the conclusion of the sports, Lady Willingdon very graciously presented the prizes, and shook hands with each recipient. Colonel Stanley Reid thanked their Excellencies for their presence on behalf of the Corps.

ENGLISH RACING.

GRAND NATIONAL RESULT.

Mr. J. B. Beattie has wired the following result of the Grand National from Chandanagore:—

Vermouth	1
Irish Mail	2
School Money	3

Betting—100-8 Vermouth: 20-1 Irish Mail: 33-1 School Money.

Won by two lengths: six lengths second and third.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 25.

The semi-finals of the Hockey Tournament began on Saturday afternoon when the team of the 1st-9th Hants Regiment, who were in such fine form on Wednesday, were beaten by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers by 3 goals to nil.

HOCKEY AT QUETTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, March 24.

In the final of the Indian Army Hockey Tournament at Quetta the Sappers and miners beat the 19th Punjabis by two goals to nothing.

In point to point team race at Quetta the Somersets were first and the Mountain Battery second. The first rider home was Major Kimble of Somersets.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

BRILLIANT GATHERING AT THE EXCELSIOR.

IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Without any invitation in the shape of a public advertisement, an immense audience assembled last Saturday afternoon at one more of the splendid series of concerts organised by the Parsi community under the capable directorship of Khan Bahadur B. D. Padumji, in aid of the Parsi division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the charity wards for poor Parsi women at Dr. Kerrawalla's Hospital. The entertainment was given at the Excelsior Theatre under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, and when the fact is appreciated, that the accommodation of this capacious theatre was strained to its fullest extent, with the first seats priced at Rs. 10, the charities are likely to benefit to a large extent. It was probably due to the extraordinary demand for seats that the invitation extended to the "Chronicle" suffered woefully both in longitude and latitude. It was situated in the back blocks and was the end one of the line, two pillars intervening, and the prosenium a short cable's length away.

What a delectable musical bill of fare it was for the great cosmopolitan gathering that had mustered in such force! Orchestral numbers, melodious Hindustani arias and rhapsodies, instrumental solos, English songs, Italian and Spanish scenas, and tableaux vivants. The management is to be congratulated on its resourcefulness in having framed a programme of such exceptional variety, and in enlisting the sympathies of such capable artistes to interpret it.

AN ACCOMPLISHED SOPRANO

Mrs. Marsden Wakefield's vocal attainments are of course well-known, her delightful rendering of Elsie Maynard's part in the "Yeomen of the Guard," performed at the Royal Opera House sometime ago, must be still fresh in the memories of many. And her accomplished singing of "Convient Parti," from Donnizeti's "La Figlia del Reggimento" on Saturday showed that her beautiful soprano has not suffered in quality during the interval, while her execution is still as brilliant and effective as ever. Mrs. Wakefield received a vociferous encore, to which she kindly responded with "Musica Proibita" by Gastaldor, a pleasing composition which again suited her voice admirably, serving to accentuate the purity of the upper register to a greater degree perhaps than the previous number.

A TALENTED LADY VIOLINIST.

Miss Bapai P. Kapadia, who was responsible for two items on the programme, appeared in the dual role of a pianist and violinist. This talented young lady is a genius of such remarkable capacity, whose proficiency as an executant, especially on the violin, increases with such bewildering rapidity, it is quite safe to surmise that only a short year or two will suffice to place her in the first flight with the leading exponents of this wonderful instrument. It will surprise many to learn that Miss Kapadia's violin studies do not exceed seven years, and the only tutor she has had is Miss Schmuck of this city, under whose careful tuition the remarkable talent has been maturing. Miss Kapadia plays the violin with the abandon and verve of the true artiste, and had it not been for the war she would have been now at one of the great consevatoires at home being initiated into the further mysteries which can only be probed and revealed to those sufficiently gifted to receive them. Miss Kapadia's rendering of Tevidar Naches's "Danse Tzigane" was an exquisite piece of work, which was enthusiastically received and encored.

A VERSATILE ARTIST.

Mr. Tennyson Cole's vocal contributions were a great acquisition, and as he was very well-known to the audience generally in his capacity as an eminent painter, this unexpected accomplishment in the role of a concert singer came as an agreeable surprise.

Mr. Kavas C. Captain excited great merriment with what must have been an entirely original interlude, in which, to the clack of a pair of clogs he summoned on to the stage what were cited in the programme as "Fifty specimens of Indian character."

HINDUSTANI SONGS.

Hindustani songs were a strong feature of the entertainment and one and all were vastly appreciated by the portion of the audience who were in a position to understand the technique and subtle niceties involved in Indian music, with its profusion of wonderful arpeggios, startling effects in rapid modulation, and the constant transition to the dominant through the length and breadth of the scena. Miss Goola Meherhomji, Miss Villa Pestonji Talati, Miss Dinna N. Bunsha and Master Phiroze Jehangir Engineer, all being wildly cheered, the latter young gentleman being accorded a riotous ovation, to which he had to respond no less than twice.

The orchestra, comprised of Parsi ladies and gentlemen, has improved materially since its last appearance in public, and the various selections performed throughout the evening reflect great credit on the director and the careful practice the various members must have engaged in.

The proceedings were interspersed with some very prettily thought out tableaux vivants, the concluding one probably being the most effective and popular, the nine Allies being represented in a group with Miss Barbara Templeton conspicuous as the majestic Britannia dominating the picture.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 27, 1916.

INDIA AND THE COMMISSION.

We must protest emphatically against the attempt that is being made in certain quarters to convey the impression that the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council have given a lukewarm reception to the Royal Commission on Indian industries. None have more warmly welcomed the announcement of the appointment of the Commission than the Indian members, who see in it evidence at last of the modification, if not abandonment, of the unfortunate policy of *laissez faire* which has so long found favour with the authorities in India. It is true that several of the Indian members have felt it their duty to protest,—and very rightly so,—against the restricted scope of reference of the Commission, but it is a perversion of the facts to suggest, as does the "Statesman," that "upon the strength of a general impression that a protective tariff system is the royal road to industrial progress the Pundit of Allahabad, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, and other eminent economic authorities, desired to have a Commission, which would be empowered to establish a high tariff-wall to exclude foreign goods." We doubt if our contemporary has cared to go through the speeches of the Indian members, otherwise it would not have represented these gentlemen, not even the most rabid Protectionist among them, as wishing "to exclude foreign goods,"—whatever the "Statesman's" phrase may mean. The journal's disappointment at the somewhat Protectionist tone of the Finance Member, followed by its chagrin at the announcement of the Commission, has proved too much for its nerves and it falls foul of the Indian members simply because its attacks on Sir William Meyer have made no effect.

While repudiating the suggestion that non-official members have given a lukewarm or churlish reception to a proposal, which, on the contrary, they welcome as the first step in the creation of a definitely constructive policy in industrial and economic matters in this country, we have no wish to be misunderstood. It is clearly disappointing that the consideration of fiscal policy has been shut out from the scope of the enquiry, and it must be emphasised that an enquiry which does not include that all-important branch of the whole subject can only be regarded as a partial and preliminary one. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in moving his Resolution for the appointment of a committee of enquiry, naturally put the question as to whether the Government at Home should be faced with a demand for full fiscal autonomy, as the first for the consideration of such a committee, and he devoted the most important part of his speech to the consideration of that point. The outbreak of the war, he pointed out, had emphasised the unsatisfactory condition prevailing in India on account of her helpless dependence on foreign countries for her everyday requirements, and fiscal autonomy, he added,—as we have often pointed out in these columns,—should be the first step towards the industrial regeneration of the country. That is a claim which on all grounds of logic and justice is unanswerable and it has never been, so far as we are aware, answered, though it is met with specious arguments of a frankly selfish character, or conveniently evaded, as on the present occasion, in order that the Imperial Government may be saved the embarrassment of deciding whether it shall do a frank injustice to India or risk the unpopularity involved in refusing to pander to the selfish interests of British manufactures. You may argue, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola pointed out, as to what sort of a government is best fitted for a country, but to deny that government, whatever its constitution, full freedom to determine what fiscal policy is suitable to the special conditions prevailing is to place it in industrial shackles which must forever prevent it from achieving the full measure of industrial progress which would otherwise be open to it. Sir Ibrahim was able to quote the effective example of Japan. Does anyone suppose that Japan could have made in any small degree the marvellous progress in industrial development that she has done during the last forty years or more if her Government had not been free to co-operate with the people in the manner graphically described by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and to protect her infant and growing industries by tariffs and subsidies and every other form of legitimate state assistance? *Per contra*, is it reasonable or fair to assume that, had India been as free during the same period, her industrial position among the nations would have been as lowly as it is to-day?

These are considerations which are conveniently ignored by members of the Government, like Sir William Clark and Mr. Lowndes, when they prate of the enterprise and self-reliance of the Japanese people as an example for the people of this country to follow. It is obvious that Japan could never have achieved her present industrial position if her people had not been self-reliant and enterprising. Nobody suggests that you can make an industrial nation out of a lazy and backward people by the mere magic of subsidies and tariffs. But you can prevent the making of an industrial nation by the refusal of the freedom to use those aids and by the infliction of actual penalties on the manufacture of home products. And it is pertinent to ask where Japan would have been to-day, of what avail the enterprise and self-reliance of her people, if she had been first bled white and then placed in fiscal fetters in the interests of the traders of a foreign country. It is too late in the day to exploit the sort of cant which Mr. Setalwad so ably and effectively exposed in his retort to Sir William Clark and Mr. Lowndes. For the present India is content to carry on with an enquiry which includes in its scope the investigation of many of the methods which have enabled the people of Japan to reap the reward of their self-reliance and enterprise, but it must be clearly understood that the consideration of India's right to fiscal autonomy is merely postponed in deference to the Imperial Government's disinclination to be burdened with a topic of controversy which raises a very painful cleavage of opinion. After the war the question will have to be faced.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

The views that M. van Geuns, a Java journalist, recently gave expression to, in the course of an interview in Calcutta on the prospects of the sugar industry in this country, cannot but be pronounced as somewhat unduly pessimistic. M. van Geuns is frank enough to admit that he has not seen Indian sugarcane growing and yet he is inclined to think that the conditions necessary for a profitable and economic sugar industry do not obtain in India. He, therefore, suggests in effect, that Indians would be better advised to go in for extension of jute, tea, and poppy cultivation and give up all aspiration towards evolving a great sugar industry in the land. We suppose few Indians, and for the matter of that, few officials of the Agricultural Department, who have given any serious thought to the problem, will concur in this view. What are the necessary factors in the creation of the industry? M. van Geuns mentions three main factors as essential: good soil and irrigation facilities, good climate and cheap labour. As regards soil and irrigation, we should think these obtain in India to a large extent, for sugarcane is a plant which has been indigenous in this country from time immemorial and the area under cultivation of this plant at the present day is very considerable, not being confined to one province or tract in particular. As regards climate, the Java expert is inclined to think that the Southern Presidency, lying as it does in the tropical and sub-tropical zones, offers better facilities than North India. However that may be, there are extensive tracts in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and in our own Presidency, which grow the cane quite successfully and there is little ground to fear that with proper irrigation facilities,—which is only a question of ways and means, with our existing wealth of waterways,—these cannot be turned out as successful areas of cultivation as any Java possesses. In his summary of progress of sugarcane cultivation in the various provinces, Mr. A. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, tells us that very satisfactory results have been obtained in many parts of the submontane tracts of the Indo-Gangetic plain with a new variety which is described as Java 33. Although this cane was obtained from Java, it is partly of Indian origin and is one of the new canes obtained by the Dutch investigators by crossing the thick Java varieties with hardy North Indian forms. Mr. Howard says: "The introduction of an improved cane like Java 33, combined with drainage, would do more than anything else to improve the production of sugar in Northern and North-Eastern India."

As regards the third factor, labour, we should think the position in India is not much worse than in Java, where we are told six or seven annas a day is the average wage paid to labourers. In the tea and coffee plantations in this country the wages paid do not amount to much more than 6 annas at the most, while the average is usually four annas for the males and two to three annas for the females. We are told all labour in Java is Javanese. If so, the productive capacity or the average intelligence of the Indian farmer will not suffer much by comparison with his Javanese prototype. It may be necessary, for the industry to be placed in a sound and well organised position, to requisition expert European control and supervision, just as has been found needful in Java, but to suggest that Indians can never aspire to become successful manufacturers of sugar on an economic basis, is to ignore the antecedents of this once great Indian industry as well as to shut our eyes to the potentialities of Indian labour. Half a century ago who would have thought it possible that a great steel industry like that at Sakchi would have sprung up in this agricultural land? Similarly, there is no reason why, under expert direction the sugar industry in this country should not revive and turn out to be one of the most important industries of the country.

Notes of the Day.

The New British Line.

The news that, "for the first time, fighting has taken place in the new sector recently taken over from the French by the British" explains the reference in the telegram sent by General Joffre to the British commander a few days ago in which he expressed his appreciation of the way in which the British had risen to the occasion and accorded valuable help at the psychological moment. The sector is one where very intense fighting, it will be remembered, took place in the Summer and Autumn of last year. The troops which have replaced the French seem to have been provided with the opportunity of testing their mettle very quickly, though nothing more tremendous than a grenade attack, which was promptly repulsed, is mentioned. It would be interesting to know what now is the extent of the line held by the British and the number of troops actually in the firing line, but these are details which we shall probably not know until the end of the war.

A Mythical Submarine.

A curious myth has grown up regarding a gigantic allied submarine which is supposed to be manoeuvring in the Baltic. In the "American Review of Reviews" Mr. A. C. Lant declares that the principal reason why the German fleet in the Baltic is so helpless is that one of the Allies' submarines in those waters is 400 feet long, and has a displacement of 5,400 tons, a cruising radius of 18,500 miles, space for a crew of 120 men, and torpedoes to the number of sixty. According to "Truth" the story probably had its origin in a note which appeared in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" in August, 1911. It was there recorded that a Russian engineer, Shuravieff by name, had prepared plans embodying, among others, exactly these details, except that he gave 120 as the number of mines to be carried instead of the number of the crew, who were simply noted in the distribution of weights as "24 tonnes." Early in 1913 a writer in the "Scientific American" reproduced the details, and illustrated the vessel out of his own imagination. He also described it as a vessel "which the Russian Admiralty will construct," but an inquiry addressed to the editor, which was passed on to the writer of the article, failed to elicit any authority for this statement.

Bulgaria and British Prisoners.

A grim report from Bulgaria is published in "Le Journal des Balkans," a newspaper established in 1913 with the object of promoting the harmony of the Peninsula. Its sympathies are with the Entente Powers, but it has not lost sight of the desirability of reconciling the various interests of the Balkan States. The statement to which the Bucharest organ gives publicity is to the effect that not only have British prisoners in Bulgaria been publicly insulted and exhibited in chains, but after the engagement at Doiran the Bulgarians "were so exasperated by the heavy losses inflicted by the British artillery that they ordered all the British prisoners to be massacred." "The Near East" commenting on this says:—

"We cannot invite any credence for these statements until they are confirmed. The Balkans produce an abundant crop of rumours all the year round, most of which are false, many palpably improbable. But the standing of "Le Journal des Balkans" justifies an investigation into the accuracy of the report both in the interests of the British prisoners in Bulgarian hands and in the interests of the Bulgarians. If another report be true, that the Bulgarian Government has prohibited the despatch of any comforts to British prisoners of war from Roumania, it can hardly wonder that sinister reports of the Bulgarian treatment of their prisoners should be current."

The Liberty of the Subject.

The "Law Journal" has a very strong comment on the case of the King *v.* Halliday, under which it is clear that a "considerable number" of British subjects are being kept in prison indefinitely, and at the suggestion of the judges that a fair alternative exists in the shape of recourse to the Advisory Committee. The "Law Journal" adds:—

"That, of course, is no equivalent to trial, even though a judge presides over the committee deputed to consider the 'representations,' for all the elementary conditions of a trial are absent; there is no statement of the facts constituting the charge, no indication whatever of the evidence in support of it, no opportunity for the accused to examine witnesses or documents, no right even for him to appear before his accusers or the committee. The privilege of making 'representations' is in these circumstances no security; it is a mere mockery, for it imposes on the accused the impossible burden of proving a negative, and reverses entirely the regular course of justice."

I. C. S. Appointments.

The press communiqué freshly issued by the Government of India, suggests little improvement in the position of Indian candidates for I. C. S. appointments, while the objectionable features in the selection of non-Indian candidates are to be maintained as at first announced. The only new concession is that those candidates who appeared at the open competitions in 1915 and also those who will appear later, may be selected for appointments under the system of nomination, in case they do not come in through the door of open competition. But this "concession" is greatly nullified by the invidious distinction which will be enforced between Indian and European candidates. While anybody of British parentage, who has rendered military or naval service during the present war, will be eligible for nomination, even if he has not appeared at the competitive examinations, all Indians, whether they have rendered or not such service as above referred to, must appear, or have appeared, at the competitive examination, to be eligible for even nomination.

PARTIAL DEMOBILIZATION OF GREEK ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, March 25.

Owing to financial difficulties Government has allowed demobilisation to the extent of thirty per cent.

KENT AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.

Four more persons injured in the Kent air raid have died. The total deaths are now thirteen.

Official and Personal.

As at present arranged Lord Chelmsford will have a public arrival at Delhi on Thursday morning the 6th April. Guards of Honour of Volunteers and troops will be furnished and he will be escorted from the railway station to Viceregal Lodge, where civil and military officials and other principal residents will be in attendance to receive him at 7.45 a.m.

H. H. the Nizam and suite will leave for Bombay to-night to meet Lords Hardinge and Chelmsford. Sir Alexander Pinhey, who is now convalescent, will not be able to accompany his Highness as originally intended.

At a luncheon party at Government House, yesterday, the following were present:—The Earl of Glasgow, Sir Victor Horsley, Major E. O. Thurston, Captain Bullock, Miss E. Brand, The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. S. C. Evans, Major J. C. G. Kunhardt, Engineer Lt.-Commander I.C.M. Boyle, Sub. Lieut: M. Farquharson, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Revd. and Mrs. J. W. Bilby Mr. Knight, their Excellencies and Staff.

Major Thurston, I.M.S., is staying at Government House.

It is understood that Sir Dorabji J. Tata has been offered and has accepted a seat on the Commission on Indian Industries.

We regret to learn from a Secunderabad message dated yesterday that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has had a relapse and her general condition is worse.

The Hon. Justice and Mrs. Oldfield arrived in Bombay harbour at midnight on Friday from Marseilles by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Arabia.

Professor O. V. and Mrs. Muller will sail to-day for England by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Mongolia.

Sir Elliot Colvin paid an informal visit to Dholpur where he was the guest of his Highness the Maharaj Rana. During his recent tour in the Eastern States of Rajputana he was accompanied by Lady Colvin.

It is understood Major-General Bunbury, Quarter-Master General in India, will be posted to the Command of the Rawalpindi Division when Sir I. C. Kitson completes his tenure on the 3rd May.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.

General Cadorna was received in audience by the King to-day.

Mr. Hughes attended the War Council this afternoon.

MANAGEMENT OF IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

CONTEMPLATED TRANSFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 25.

A bill proposing the transfer of the management of the Imperial Institute from the Board of Trade to the Colonial Office provides that the Executive Council shall consist of twenty-five members, two each from the Board of Trade and India Office and one each from Board of Agriculture and Governments of India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

The remainder will be nominated by the Colonial Secretary. They will hold office for three years.

RISE IN SILVER.

CONTINENTAL AND HOME MINTS PURCHASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report attributes the rise in prices to steady purchases by continental and home mints, and to orders from Indian bazaars.

The report points out the possibility of disturbances in China locking up holdings on China account, leaving America to provide the bulk of the supplies.

INCREASED RUMANIAN BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 24.

The Rumanian budget shows an increase of half a million sterling on war expenditure.

20 MILES FROM TREBIZOND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says opposition to Russia's Asiatic advance is increasing but has not yet brought the pursuit to a standstill. The Russians are approaching Surmeneh, 20 miles east of Trebizond.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 26.

The disturbance in northwest India has caused light precipitation in Kashmir and has become diffused. Dust storms and thunderstorms have occurred at many stations in the plains but associated rainfall has been insufficient except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Upper Assam and at Rangoon.

Forecast:—No important change.

THE WA

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSI

IMPORTANT GAIN

FIGHT IN NORTH SEA

CHANNEL STEAMER TORPEDO

A battle is developing in the region. The Russians following their success, pierced the enemy in the Jacobstadt sector. A f battle continues in the Narotch region. The Russians, repulsin counter-attack, advanced under vio fire south-west of the lake.

In the Dvinsk region the Russians advancing after repulsing seve attacks.

Advance in the Caucasus continues.

The Austrians dread simultaneous off sives by the Russians and Italians they will require a million more me to keep the line intact.

An intense artillery preparation on the whole front at Verdun indicates that more furious assaults are imminent, but owing to the reduction of the enemy's effectives, the renewed attempt will probably be localised on a sector of a few kilometres.

Intense artillery activity is in progress north of Verdun, but there has been no infantry action.

The British made successful raids on enemy trenches about the Gommecourt-Bethune-La Bassée road. Three dugouts full of Germans were bombed and blown in.

Gen. Smuts has achieved a brilliant success in East Africa and the enemy has evacuated the entire Ruwu River line. The British are now in undisputed possession of the Kilimanjaro and Amsha areas.

An engagement took place in the North Sea on Feb. 29 between the armed German raider Grief, disguised as a Norwegian merchantman and the British merchant cruiser Alcantra. Both vessels were lost, the raider by gun fire and the Alacantra by a torpedo.

The cross-channel steamer Sussex was torpedoed between Dieppe and Folkestone. She was towed into Boulogne. She had 350 passengers on board. About fifty were killed. It is stated the Sussex was carrying Indian and colonial mails.

We ousted the enemy from woods in the Blisnik region, south of Lake Narotch, which had been strongly organised and thickly enveloped with barbed wire.

We captured 1,273 Germans, eighteen maxims, thirty-nine mortars and much material in fighting at Lake Narotch between March 18 and 21.

Our advance continues in the Caucasus and Persia.

CONTINUED ADVANCE IN DVINSK REGION.

FORTIFIED REGION CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 26.

A communiqué says: We developed our success south-east of Augustinhof, in the Jacobsadt sector, capturing after a desperate action a fortified region at the village of Lepuku.

Furious German attacks and counter-attacks were repulsed.

Our advance continued in the Dvinsk region.

We forced numerous obtacles, north of Vidzy under heavy fire in an attack on a position north-west of Lake Sekly.

The situation is unchanged in Galicia.

Advance continues in the Cascasus.

PARALYSING THE GERMANS

RUSSIAN THRUST AT VILNA-DVINSK RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 25.

The Russians are aiming at the Vilna-Dvinsk railway. If they are sucressful the Germans will only have the Tilsit line and thus be paralysed.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN CAPTURE.

INCESSANT FIGHTING FOR TWO MONTHS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 24.

An interesting description of the Michaleze bridgehead on the Dniester, captured by the Russians a week ago, is given in a Budapest despatch.

It says that fighting there was incessant

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

following Press Communiqué relat- appointments to the Civil Service of has been issued:—

following statement is published in ation of the Press Communiqué he 21st and 26th October, 1915, for information. The purpose of the Civil Service (Temporary Provi- ct of 1915 is to render possible dur- continuance of the present war and eriod not exceeding two years there- the appointment to the Indian Civil of persons who have been prevent- e war and consequent developments tering by the usual open competi-

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

en Competitive Examination.— al open competition will continue ld under the normal conditions. reatly reduced number of places offered for competition while the tinues. Any person not engaged ry or naval service who desires to e Indian Civil Service must enter open competition, full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Commissioners, London. Candi- st be natural born subjects of his and except in the cases described ust be between the ages of 22 and he 1st August in the year of exa- . Any candidate who has served rmy or navy for three months sub- to the 4th August, 1914, may de- ee months from his age. Any can- who has served for more than three may deduct one year from his age. ncession extends to certain forms of rendered with the armed forces of wn in a non-combatant capacity, d that the employment has not been inary commercial terms. Particu- the exact terms of the concession obtained from the Civil Service ssioners for entry to the examina- be held in 1916. Application must e to the Civil Service Commissioners the 1st June, 1916. Not less than rth of the persons appointed to the Civil Service during the period in the Act of 1915 is in force must itted through the open competition.

OINTMENTS BY NOMINATION.

Appointment without examination the special powers conferred by the Act.

Secretary of State in Council will fill mination in the manner described not more than three-fourths of the ies during the period in question. id misunderstanding, it is desired to it clear that those persons only will gible for appointment by nomination educational qualifications and char- would have qualified them for ap- ent in the normal way had they uccessful at the open competition. As s age, the Secretary of State for in Council has provisionally decided o candidate will be eligible whose age ded 24 years on the 1st August 1915. this limit will be open to reduction in ight of future circumstances. As re- European candidates, the Secretary ate for India has stated in Parliament no candidate would be eligible for ination who had not rendered military val service during the present war and his present intention was not to make nations until the end of the war, when ong representative committee would be tituted to consider and report on the ifications of the candidates. The mittee will be guided by rules made under the Act, which would specify the conditions of eligibility, such as age-limit, length of military service, education and the like. The Secretary of State also stated that, in view of the curtailment of the number of posts offered for competition, he proposes as an exceptional measure to nominate such number of Indian candidates from among those who appeared at the open competitions in 1915 and later as may be necessary to bring the number of Indians appointed during the period to the Indian Civil Service up to the average number successful during the preceding ten years. No Indian candidate will be appointed by nomination unless he has competed at the examination and has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown himself to be possessed of the educational qualifications necessary for appointment under normal conditions to be eligible in respect of health and to be of good moral character.

At the Senate hall of the Calcutta Uni- rsity last evening Lord Carmichael un- iled the portrait of the ex-Vice-Chancellor, r Ashutosh Mukerjee, which had been bscribed for by the registered graduates. E. the Governor in the course of his eech said, the advancement of learning d as a great means to that end the well- ing of students, physical, intellectual and oral, have been Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee's nstant aim. Sir Ashutosh's interest has t been in bricks and mortar which form e outward and visible signs of the Univer- y and its colleges but in the teeming e within those college walls, in the es of students and teachers who real'y e the essential part in any University. fter stating what Sir Ashutosh had done r the University education and students, ord Carmichael concluded, "Sir Ashutosh ems to me indeed a soul tempered with e fire of fervent heroic good, a helper nd a friend of mankind."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CHARITABLE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following resolution in the Revenue epartment has been issued by the Bombay overnment:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to ake the following appointments of mem- rs of the Committee of the Bombay Pre- dency Charitable Famine Relief Fund for e next trennium, in place of the members hose period of office expires in March 1916 accordance with paragraph 3 of Govern- ent Resolution No. 487 dated 18th January 013:—Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Mr. A. Wadya, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakur- as, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas, and Major H. D. Gore (Salvation Army).

SURVIVORS OF MALOJA IN BOMBAY,

Messrs. J. McNair and Alex. Heron, me of the survivors of the Maloja, ar- ved here by the English mail steamer rabia, and proceeded to Calcutta early Saturday morning by train. The Ara- ia had also on board the Indian crew of the Maloja numbering about 117. From inquiries made of the crew in connection with the disaster to the mail steamer, they aid that there was a loud explosion at about 10-30 a.m. and the vessel began to ist and sink rapidly. They gave every ossible help to passengers, the life-boats ere lowered, but some of the boats owing o a heavy sea and rough weather were ashed away, with their occupants.

TAI MAHARAJ CASE.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

POONA, Mar. 26.

News has been received by private cable that the application made by Mr. Tilak's opponents in the Tai Maharaj case to the Privy Council for a review of the judgment given last year, has been rejected with costs.

THE PYRAMUS DANCE AT THE RINK.

The dance given by the Pyramus Quadrille Club at Mr. Soundy's Skating Rink on Friday night, marked an epoch in the social life of Bombay. The Skating Rink was admirably adapted to a function of this kind, and it was "dressed to kill" with myriads of British emblems. It is always a pleasure to meet his Majesty's sailors anywhere. At the dance the pleasure was intensified. The ladies, in particular, were in unison on the point. More than two hundred of them beamed on the hospitable sailors, and appeared to be in ecstacies when waltzing around with them. The Earl of Glasgow who is in command of the good ship Pyramus came to the dance from Government House with Captain Goldie A.D.C., and very many naval officers honoured it.

INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

IDEAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

POST-WAR READJUSTMENT.

LORD HARDINGE'S FAREWELL SPEECH IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.*

The following is the full text of his Excellency the Viceroy's Budget speech:—

Before I deal with the Budget and other matters I wish to thank hon. members for the very kind and appreciative remarks that they have been pleased to make on me and my administration in their speeches to-day and to assure them how highly I value their work and how much I shall always treasure the remembrance of the very friendly sympathy of the members of my Legislative Council at this the last meeting over which I shall preside before I leave India.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF THE BUDGET.

I am profoundly grateful to you all. I have to congratulate my honourable colleague, Sir William Meyer, upon the reception accorded to his Budget. In the earlier years of my Viceroyalty it was our good fortune to be able, in effect, to give back money to the taxpayer but on this occasion we have had to raise additional revenue on a considerable scale and it is a remarkable circumstance that a Budget in which new taxation is the foremost feature has been received with more general approval than perhaps any Budget of my time. I attribute this to two causes, first, we have done our best to distribute the new burdens fairly and this has been recognised but chiefly, I think, we owe the last passage of our fiscal proposals to a very general feeling of public spirit which desires to help the Empire at this time of need. In this respect the Council has faithfully reflected the general body of public opinion outside and I am grateful to you and to those you represent for thus strengthening our hands. Any measure which fortifies our general financial positions is a real service in the prosecution of the war, and though I am happy to say that in some respects our position is stronger than might have been expected, I can assure the small minority which still doubts the full necessity of the new taxation that our Budget dispositions take by no means an exaggerated view of the contingencies for which we ought to be prepared. I do not propose on this occasion, amid the preoccupations of the war, to review the financial history of my administration.

BEFORE THE WAR.

Our policy before the war was one of development, material and social. Our productive capital expenditure had reached by 1914 a scale previously unattained for education, sanitation and other purposes. We had increased the permanent resources of the provincial Governments by one million a year and to the extent of £7 millions more in non-recurring grants. We had reason to hope for a gradually increasing utilisation of India's available resources through the borrowing policy pursued during Sir William Meyer's incumbency of the finance membership. Generally, as I think I may claim, we had succeeded in matters of banking, currency, and the like, in getting into closer working association with the commercial community and finally our whole finance and currency system had recently been overhauled and we had hoped in some directions to make a fresh start on more progressive lines.

These hopes and activities have been disappointed and arrested by the war. India, however, cannot complain if the even tenour of her progress has been checked. Her financial system has well withstood the strain of the last 18 months and she has not had to suffer the complete upheavel of her trade and the diversion of all her energies to other channels. The measures which we have taken this session will, I hope, secure her financially in the 12 months which lie before us and she may hope to emerge from the war in a strong position. I think I may congratulate this Council and the country that this strength has been obtained with relatively so small an addition to her fiscal burdens.

IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

Sir W. Meyer has explained the attitude of his Majesty's Government towards the proposal made by the Government of India that in the new taxation proposed in this Budget the import duty on cotton should be raised, leaving the excise duty on cotton at its present rate, an assurance being given by his Majesty's Government of the future abolition of the excise duty as soon as the financial situation would permit of such a course. He has also explained that his Majesty's Government feel that the raising of this question at the present time would be unfortunate, since it would provoke the revival of old controversies at a moment when it is specially desired to avoid all contentious questions both in England and in India and that it might prejudice the ultimate settlement of larger issues raised by the war. I need hardly say that the Government of India have no desire to create a controversy here, in England, or anywhere else, at the present time by the discussion of questions affecting Indian interests, but they are glad to have had the opportunity of placing on official record their views that the import duties on cotton fabrics should be raised and that the excise duty should for the present remain at its actual figure and an assurance given that it would be abolished as soon as financial considerations will permit. But his Majesty's Government in expressing their desire that a conflict should not be raised at the present time over the cotton duties have made a definite declaration which has already been quoted by the Finance Member in his speech introducing the financial statement, but which I now repeat as I regard it as of very great importance to India. It is as follows:—"His Majesty's Government feel that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire and the rest of the world must be reconsidered after the war and they desire to leave the questions raised by the cotton duties to be considered at the same time in connection with the general fiscal policy of the Empire and with the share, military and financial, taken by India in the struggle. His Majesty's Government are aware of the great interest taken in this question in India and of the impossibility of avoiding all allusion to it when new taxation has to be raised, but they are confident that discussion of this particular issue could only be harmful now." I wish to be very careful in not reading into this declaration that would not be justified, but I think that I am fully justified in saying that it contains an assurance that the fiscal relations of India in the Empire, towards the Empire and towards the rest of the world, will be reconsidered after the war in connection with the general fiscal policy of the Empire and that the best interests of India are being taken into account in postponing a decision about the cotton duties which, after all, form only a small fraction of the fiscal system built up in India. We are all unanimous, I think, as to what the best interests of India in connection with the cotton duties may be and I regard this declaration that I and my Government have been authorised to make in the name of his Majesty's Government as a far-reaching pronouncement of statesmanship and full of hope and promise, implying as it does the possibility, or I may even say the probability, of a broad reconsideration of the fiscal interests of India from a new angle of vision. It seems to me to mark a new departure that it places the future position of India much higher than would have been done by the simple acceptance of the proposals of the Government of India and I think that the Government and the people of India may with this declaration before them await the future with patience and confidence.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

In closing the discussion on his resolution on the 20th instant relating to the abolition of Indian Indentured Emigration the Hon. Pandit Malaviya asked that Government would as an interim measure take steps to mitigate certain abuses and hardships in connection with the recruitment of labour in India and its despatch to the colonies. One at any rate of his proposals referred to a matter which was then under consideration and I thought it best to take a little time for examining it before I replied. I am happy to say I find myself able to meet him on most of the points he brought forward. With reference to his first request my Government propose to ask the local Governments to examine carefully the conditions under which recruitment for the colonies is carried out, in the next place the Government of India will take an early opportunity of arranging for the insertion in the agreement of all necessary particulars regarding the penal provisions of the contract. With reference to the Hon. Pandit's request I think the best way of meeting it is by our asking the Secretary of State that the attention of the Colonial Governments should be drawn to the religious objections that are felt by many Hindu castes to such forms of employment as those which he mentioned.

THE WAR.

Another six months have passed since I last addressed you in Simla on the subject of the terrible war now devastating Europe and we seem to be still a long way from its close. In the Western theatre of war the British and French allies seadfastly mainttin their position and are every day growing stronger in numbers, material and supplies. No very serious attack has been made on the British lines that has not been easily defeated and the French with their usual bravery have most gallantly resisted and driven back with tremendous losses the immense masses of German troops that had been gradually collected by the German Commanders in order to make a supreme effort for a decisive vicory before the moment arrives that they anticipate of a general advance on the part of the Allies. This advance will probably not be long deferred and you may rest assured that it is being deferred only in order to make it when the time comes the more deadly. On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians are being slowly but surely driven back by our gallant Italian Allies. The theatre of war in which the most decisive results have recently been achieved has been in the Caucasus and in northern Persia where the Russian Generals have gained some remarkable successes, including the fall of the fortress of Erzerum, regarded in Constantinople as impregnable, and the storming of Bitlis, less than 100 miles from the Tigris together with the capture of immense quantities of prisoners, guns and materials; while in north-western Persia the rebel Gendarmarie and the Turks with them have been repeatedly defeated so that the brave Russian troops have now, it may be hoped, finally destroyed Germany's hopes of making Persia as she has already made Turkey, the cats-paw of her insensate ambition. There have been unfortunate developements in the Balkans owing to the treacherous intrusion of Bulgaria into the war against Russia, her liberator in the past and England and France, her supporters and well wishers in all her legitimate aspirations. Servia and Montenegro had after a glorious struggle against overwhelming forces temporarily ceased to exist as kingdoms but the Allies are confident that the Teuton and Bulgarian forces will be ultimately expelled from the lands they have occupied and ravaged in the Balkans just as Belgium and Poland will witness at no distant time their deliverance from the cruel yoke that Germany has temporarily imposed upon them.

ENEMY GRADUALLY BLEEDING TO DEATH.

There may be some who qutstion upon what such confidence is based and to these it may be confidently replied that while Germany and Austria are slowly but surely bleeding to death and unable to compel by any decisive success the peace which it is known that they now desire, England, France Russia and Italy are daily growing stronger and by close and active co-operation, both military and economic, are exercising a pressure which will soon become irresistible. As I said before in the Council last September the deciding factor in this struggle will be British sea power. It is the sea which unites and welds together in a common effort the widely distant territories of the Allies. It is sea power that is protecting the shores of India and Indian commerce from the ravages of the enemy and it should not be forgotten that even if, which God avert, disaster befell the arms of England and her Allies on land British sea power would still remain rendering Great Britain and her possessions invulnerable and placing England in the position of being able to impose terms upon the Central Powers before a single German or Austrian ship would be allowed to sail the open sea with impunity. Not that there can be any doubt as to the ultimate victory of the Allies upon land but it is the British Navy that is gradually but surely strangling the enemy with a grip that will never be relaxed until peace has been secured on such terms that the smaller Powers shall regain their full liberty and independence and that civilisation shall no longer be endangered by the dreams of conquest and the military despotism of a Power which has arrogantly proclaimed, might to be right. Until absolute and incontestable victory has been achieved there can be no flinching from our duty and no peace without being faithless to our ideals of truth and liberty and to our responsibilities to civilisation and the future of the world. The German menace that has weighed so heavily on Europe for the past generation must be reduced to importence and permanently removed.

Turning to foreign affairs nearer Home it is pleasant to be able to state that in Persia there has been a very distinct improvement in the situation. We are on the most friendly terms with the Persian Government who have at last realised the danger to which their country was exposed by the machinations of German and Austrian bands and are doing their utmost to suppress them. I need hardly say that in their efforts to restore order the Persian Government will continue to have our hearty co-operation and assistance in any way that they may desire.

INDIAN FRONTIER.

Our friend and Ally the Amir of Afghanistan continues to maintain very friendly relations with the Government of India and has recently renewed his assurances to observe the attitude of strict neutrality and we have naturally implicit confidence in his royal word. On the frontier perfect tranquility has for some time prevailed except for raids by gangs of Mahsuds in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The cup of their misdeeds is already overflowing and the day of retribution is at hand. As soon our pre-occupations elsewhere are relieved and when it suits our convenience it will be necessary for the Government of India to take drastic steps to put an end for ever the campaign of murder and plunder that had disgraced the Mahsud tribe during the past few years.

Except in Bengal where I am sorry to say there has been a regrettable number of murders and dacoities which dim the fair fame of that province and which every effort should be made not only by the Government but by the people themselves to suppress, the internal situation of India could hardly be more favourable and it is a source of proound satisfaction for me, on the eve of my departure, to be able to say so. We do not feel the shock of battle here as the nations feel it in Europe, but we have had ample evidence of German designs to create trouble in India which have so far proved abortive based as they were on the fallacy that India would be disloyal to the Empire.

INDIAN LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM.

During the past 20 months of war the people of this land have displayed a loyalty and patriotism, deeply appreciated by the Empire at large, that have been beyond all praise and have entirely justified the confidence and trust that I reposed in them. Heads of Government have told me that never in their experience have the relations between the Government and the people been closer or of greater confidence and I readily believe it when I hear pessimistic prophecies of apprehensions as to the future of India. I ask myself ten years ago who would have predicted the magnificent loyalty of the ruling princes and the people of India which we have seen since the outbreak of the war? None ever doubted the valour of the Indian army, British and Indian, but who would have said 20 years ago that it would be possible to send out of India to the different theatres of war army after army of brave and experienced soldiers? When it is remembered that the largest expedition that ever left the shores of India before the present war numbered only 18,000 men and that since the outbreak of war India has despatched about 300,000 soldiers overseas and has contributed several millions pounds worth of war material to the Empire, I think we have every reason to be proud of the efforts that India has made and of the situation on and inside our frontiers that have rendered such efforts possible. Many gallant men have, alas, died for their country, of these the whole Empire is the tomb.

INDIANS' LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS.

As this is the last occasion upon which I shall have the privilege of addressing the members of my Legislative Council there are certain subjects of general interest upon which I would like to say a few words.

My stay in India is now fast drawing to a close and as I look back upon the past 5½ years, they seem full of incidents and there is much of which India may well be proud. But I cannot help feeling how much there is also that is still left undone that I would wish to have seen done and that I am confident will be done in the not far distant future to secure that peace, contentment, and progressive development, which must be the end in view of every far-sighted British statesman who conscientiously recognises the duty of Great Britain towards this country, who remembers the engagements given to the people of this land by successive sovereigns and who realises that it is only by the study of the welfare of the people and by the reconciliation of the administration with the awakening and legitimate aspirations of the people that the foundations of British rule in India can be broadened and solidified. There can be no finer ambition for my country than that the future historian may be able to describe how a buried but ancient country of old civilisation and culture, after centuries of invasion and conquest, had been uplifted and gradually strengthened till it could stand upon its feet and how the child had become a source of strength and gladness to its mother country. It is difficult as yet to foresee what the result of the terrible war now in progress will be upon the civilization of the world, but there can be no doubt that national ideals and common aspirations will be purified by the knowledge of the united effort that has been made to crush a debased system of culture founded on the hypothesis that might is right. It is devoutly to be hoped that this sense of unity may prevail long after this war has ceased and that it may be the prelude to the disappearance of all religious, class, and racial discord, which I unhesitatingly say can be productive only of harm and which tends to sap all healthy development and impede all real progress. In no country is unity more absolutely necessary than in India, but unfortunately, and I say it regretfully, we are still far from that ideal. It can only be achieved by a real effort on the part of all classes to understand each other better and to inspire one another with mutual sympathy. During the past few months I have seen mention made in speeches at meetings in the country and in the press of self-government, colonial self-government, and home rule for India. I have often wondered whether those speakers and writers fully realise the conditions prevailing in the Dominions such as Canada or Australia which render self-government possible. I wish that some of these could visit the dominions and see for themselves. A study of the history of these dominions would show that the development of their present self-governing institutions had been achieved not by any sudden stroke of statesmanship but by a process of steady and patient evolution which has gradually united and raised all classes of the community to the level of their enhanced responsibilities. I do not for a moment wish to discountenance self-government for India as a national ideal. It is a perfectly legitimate aspiration and has the warm sympathy of all moderate men. But, in the present position of India it is not idealism that is needed but practical politics and practical solutions to the questions arising out of the social and political conditions in this country. We should look facts squarely in the face and do our utmost to grapple with realities. To lightly raise extravagant hopes and to encourage unrealisable demands can only tend to delay and not to accelerate political progress. I know that this is the sentiment of many wise and thoughtful Indians. In speaking thus frankly it is far from my intention to create a feeling of discouragement, for nobody is more anxious than I am to see the early realisation of the just and legitimate aspirations of India, but I am equally desirous of avoiding all danger of reaction from the birth of institutions which experience might prove to be premature. During the past five and a half years I have steadily kept this aim in view and as far as I am able, will do all in my power to help the course of India's progress in the future. Nothing that has occurred during the past four and a half years has made me change by a hair's breadth my views as to the soundness of the policy defined in that much disputed third paragraph of the Dispatch of the Government of India of August 25th 1911, the responsibility for which rests especially upon myself in conjunction with my late friend Sir John Jenkins. The meaning of that paragraph has been much discussed but as it is written in plain English I see no necessity for explaining it. I only wish to emphasise the fact that it was not contemplated that the policy adumbrated should be fulfilled in its entirety in the immediate future or within a specified period of time but that the progress towards the foreshadowed goal should be steady and gradual. The speculation as to the rapidity with which progress is to be made or the precise definition of the goal to be achieved would be profitless. My strong advice is not to go too fast and to be sure that you can walk firmly before you try to run. This is very clearly expressed in the text of the paragraph and I claim that during the four and a half years that have elapsed since that dispatch was published the Government of India have been true to the policy indicated, although they have not always been able to give full scope to their wishes. During that period Bengal has become a presidency with a Governor in Council, Bihar and Orissa form a province with a Lieut.-Governor in Council and with a majority of elected members in the Legislative Council, and non-official majorities in each have been given to the Central Provinces and Assam, Bihar and Orissa has received a High Court and I have no doubt however that in a very short time the recommendation of the Government of India for the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces and a High Court for the Punjab will be accepted. Surely this is a good record for the past four and a half years and surely the pace has not been slow. A further change in the same direction that I regard as very desirable is greater decentralisation and less interference from the very top to the lowest rung of the administrative ladder and the recognition that to endeavour to attain a drab uniformity in this country, where such wide variations in habits and thought exist, can only lead to local discontent and ultimate failure.

POWER OF INITIATIVE IN POLICY AND CONTROL.

While the Imperial Government retains and must retain the power of initiative in policy and control it should steadily and on broad lines delegate more and more to the Local Governments to dispose of matters of merely local or secondary importance. In pursuance of this view it had been my policy to give as much freedom as possible to the Local Governments and never to override them except under the most urgent necessity, bearing always in mind that it should be the part of the Government of India to control and theirs to administer. The fact that at the conclusion of this great war questions of far-reaching importance to India will arise provoking discussion and requiring sympathetic decision, is patent to all. Many such questions have had my most earnest consideration and the Home Government are in possession of my views as to how they should be solved in a generous measure, but this is neither the time nor the place for dwelling upon them. I was glad when I read Sir Satyendra P. Sinha's speech at the National Congress last December in which he strongly deprecated treating the satisfactory solution of such questions as a concession in return for Indian loyalty. Loyalty has no price. It is priceless. It is not an object of exchange and barter. Whatever changes may in due course be made will be owing to the fact that they are justified by the indomitable bravery of our soldiers, by the patriotic attitude of the people of India during a period of difficulty, and stress and by their political progress and moral development during the past few years. I will only say this, that the question of the improvement of the status, position and prospects of the Indian officers and men of the Indian Army is one that should have precedence over all others, for, it is they who have borne the danger, heat, and burden of the day and have nobly maintained the honour and fair fame of India in the vanguard of the British and Colonial armies in Flanders and other theatres of war. I would urge further that special provision should be made by Government for those who have suffered permanent injuries as well as for the education of the orphans of Indian soldiers who have perished during the war, and that the future prospects of such children sould always be a matter of concern to the Government and people of India. As regards the position of India within the Empire the announcement which I made in the Council last September to the effect that India's demand to be represented in future on Imperial Conferences would be sympathetically considered by his Majesty's Government, is I think to become historic for it marks the beginning of a new era and the growth of more liberal ideas in ragard to India, not previously entertained. At the same time the reception by the Colonial press of the resolution relating to the representation of India at the next Imperial Conference proposed in this Council last September by the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi and unanimously accepted was most encouraging and was a good indication of the change in the angle of vision of our fellow-subjects in the dominions towards India and the place that India should hold in the councils of the Empire. I feel confident that the statesmen of the self-governing dominions recognising the splendid services rendered by India to the Empire during the war, will generously seek a modification of the constitution of the Imperial Conference so as to admit the properly accredited representatives of India to sit side by side with them at the Imperial Council table on terms of equality. I rejoice in this matter to leave India with high opportunity before her to take her place, a just and proud place in the Empire.

EMIGRATION.

You may remember that a year and a half ago I made a suggestion for the consideration of hon. members for the settlement with the Colonial Governments of certain emigration questions which had become acute in connection with the case of the Komagata Maru. I have not pressed you for your answer to my suggestion during the course of this war as I have been anxious to eliminate as much as possible all controversial questions from our midst. These questions will, however, inevitably arise when the war is over and I feel sure that the Dominion Governments realising more forcefully, than ever before, that India is a living unit of the Empire, will approach all such question, that issue in a broader and more generous spirit than heretofore. But from what I have on certain occasions both heard and read during the past year I do feel that a word of caution is necessary and that people in India should remember that however desirable the realisation may be of the proud ideal of equal liberty for all those who can say *Civis Britannicus sum*, the Dominions have also their own ideals of self-development and the Dominion governments are masters in their own houses in matters such as these, which are largely but not altogether matters of sentment. They are amenable only to persuasion and not to compulsion. I feel some anxiety lest the people of India may not fully realise the actual standpoint from which the Dominions should be approached and lest in striving to grasp the shadow they should lose the substance where interests are held to clash. The principle of reciprocity often affords a basis for a practical solution, which would be vainly sought in the assertion of theoretical rights.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

I wish also to say a few words to-day on the subject of the new capital. As you all know the building of the new city was ordained by the Royal and Imperial word of our King-Emperor in the presence of the princes and representatives of the people of India at the Coronation Durbar of 1911. During the past three and a half years and in fulfilment of his Majesty's commands plans have been prepared, ground levelled, roads laid out, and much necessary spade work has been done. Had the situation been normal more could have been done during the past twelve months, but in consequence of the war I felt it necessary to curtail expenditure to the lowest possible limit, consistent with the avoidance of loss. Nevertheless the walls of the Government building are steadily rising and I have no fear that the time that has been lost will not be easily made good later on. I may mention that the King-Emperor takes the greatest interest in the progress of the new capital and has often referred to it in the letters with which his Majesty has honoured me. The lay-out of the new city and the designs for the Government buildings are on a noble scale befitting the importance and dignity of the Imperial capital of India. For such an enterprise the estimated expenditure is not excessive and I see no reason why with intelligent supervision it should be exceeded. It may take longer to complete than at present reckoned, but what I would urge upon you and the people of India is that no unworthy considerations and petty ideas of parsimony should ever induce you to consent to any curtailment of the further glory and beauty of the new capital of India, which I am convinced will some day be a source of pride to you and your children's children and will stand forth in the future as a monument to the progress and national development of India. Sufficient time has now elapsed and the test of war has sufficed to prove that the move to Delhi has resulted in no loss of efficiency to the Government of India, while the advantages of having the capital in a central position equally accessible to all and in a position of detachment from provincial connections is beginning to be fully realised by all and by none more than by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. It is to my mind an integral and essential part of a great national policy of political self-development which must commend itself above all to those who hope some day to see India hold a position of equality amongst the sister nations of which the British Empire is composed, at the same time it is a source of pleasure to me to know that Calcutta, the premier city in India, has never been more prosperous than it is to-day.

CONCLUSION.

It only remains for me now to take leave of the Council and I do so with a pang of regret at the thought of how little more I can do to help and to serve the people of this land. Still I am full of hope and faith in the future and it is with a deep sense of confidence that I shall in a few days days time relinquish the helm to my successor Lord Chelmsford whom I regard as a man of noble ideals and of generous sympathy. India will, I know, trust him as India has trusted me. In arriving at the close of this session we have arrived also at the end of the extended term of this Council. I remember well the occasion when I first presided over this Council in Calcutta on the 3rd January 1911. I then stated my hope and belief that a frank expression of opinion might assist us to understand each other and to appreciate one another's point of view. There have been many changes in my Council since then but throughout these years my hope and belief have been more than justified and I think I can say from experience gained in different parts of the world that this Council is second to none in the dignity of its proceedings and the good feeling that animates its members. We have been colleagues in this Council for the past three and a half years and some of us for five and a half years and surely if anybody has a right to look upon you as his friends it is, I, for, you have always treated me with invariable friendliness and courtesy and, I think I may say, that during these past few years although we may not always have been in full agreement I have never known a discordant note in my Council. Further you and the people of India whom you represent have shared with me my joys and my sorrows and although the latter have been heavy I have also had joys which had helped me to bear them; for, I have felt that it has been a great joy and at the same time a priceless privilege that I have been able to dispel many illusions and false impressions and to display not merely to England but to the whole world the intense and patriotic loyalty not only of British India but of all the Ruling Princes and Chiefs to the British Crown and the person of the King-Emperor and the sacrifices that Indians of all classes and creeds have been ready to make in defence of the Empire and of right. Whatever the future may bring forth this will always be a glorious page in the history of India. It would be idle for me to pretend that in taking official leave of you to-day I am not deeply affected by the thought that our days of co-operation have now almost closed, but I wish to express to you, members of my Council and to the people of India whom you represent, my very warm appreciation of the confidence and trust that you had always displayed in me and my administration and to thank you again for your ever friendly help. I wish also to acknowledge with gratitude the help that I had received from the members of my Executive Council, the heads of Government's Secretaries and the officials who have done so much in India in the past, of which they may be justly proud, and who are now shaping themselves to meet the changed circumstances of advancing representative institutions. I am the second of my family to hold the highest office under the Crown and I leave India with an inherited love increased manifold by personal experience of the sterling qualities, kindness and sympathy of the people of India. I can honestly say that I have given of my best for India and that she will never be absent from my heart and my thoughts. I shall continually pray that the peoples of India may be blessed in all those things that make life brighter and better worth living. In wishing this Council steady progress and development on safe and sound lines, I now declare the session closed and bid you all farewell.

A Bill to amend the law in force in the United Provinces relating to public gambling will be introduced at the Legislative Council meeting to be held on 7th April at Lucknow.

* (Delayed in Transmission.)

FAREWELL TO DEPARTING VICEROY.

ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

LORD HARDINGE'S TOUCHING REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

A farewell garden party was given to Lord Hardinge by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council at "Metcalfe House" this evening. It was attended by all the civil and military officials of the station and a large number of leading Indian gentlemen who had come from different parts to join in the deputation of the All-India Farewell Committee, which waited on his Excellency and presented to him an address.

THE ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea read the address which was in the following terms:—

We, the members of the All-India Farewell Committee, beg to approach your Excellency with this address on the eve of your retirement from your exalted office.

My Lord, we find it difficult to give adequate expression to the feelings which are uppermost in our minds in taking leave of a Viceroy, who loved the people of India so well and who knew no bigger duty than to serve them and to promote their well-being. Scarcely recovered from the effects of the dastardly outrage of the 23rd December, 1912, which called forth universal indignation, your Excellency was pleased to observe in addressing the members of your Council:—"I will pursue without faltering the same policy in the future as during the past two years. I will not waver a hair's breadth from that course . . . . . My faith in India, its future and its people remains unshaken."

Your Excellency's term of office is about to close to the great regret of the people of India and history will endorse the verdict, which contemporary opinion has pronounced with unequivocal emphasis, that your Excellency has pursued with undeviating firmness the beneficent policy which will for ever be associated with your honoured name, and that events have justified the faith which you placed in the people of India. Counciliation and co-operation have been the guiding principles of your Excellency's administration. "Sympathy with Indian aspirations," observed your Excellency in reply to the address of the Indian community at Simla, "has in very truth been at the root of my policy . . . . . and my efforts have been directed to govern the country as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the people." Truly the salient feature of your Excellency's policy has been that in all that you have done, you did not rest content merely with dealing with the ordinary administrative problems such as you found them, but you also looked ahead with the eye of a true statesman to the India of the future.

CONCILIATION OF PUBLIC OPINION.

It was in pursuit of this policy that the partition of Bengal was modified and Bengal was conciliated. It was in pursuance of the same policy that the Cawnpore mosque controversy was terminated by a peaceful settlement. The same beneficent policy prompted your noble efforts in advocating recognition of the rights of his Majesty's Indian subjects in the self-governing colonies, and the country will ever remember with gratitude your Excellency's successful advocacy of the abolition of indentured labour.

Lord Ripon looked forward to the time when public opinion in this country would become the guide, whose co-operation the Government would seek and whose lead the Government would accept. Your Excellency's policy which has been inspired by the same ideal has helped to strengthen Indian public opinion and to make it a growing power in the land. We venture to say that this policy has materially contributed to the further consolidation of the Empire.

India will ever feel grateful to you for the decision of your Excellency's Government to secure for her the great boon of provincial autonomy as foreshadowed in the memorable despatch of the 25th August, 1911. It will be the first definite step towards securing for India her place as a constituent part of a self-governing Empire. "I look forward," said your Excellency at the United Service Club dinner, "when India may be regarded as a true friend of the Empire and not merely as a trusty dependent."

INDIA'S LOYAL STAND BY THE EMPIRE.

My Lord, to-day when the Empire is passing through a severe ordeal, the crowning achievement of your Excellency's administration is visible in a peaceful and loyal India. There could be no more memorable triumph of the policy of trust in the people than that to-day the people of India stand united as one man, resolved to fight and die side by side with the other children of the Empire in the defence of the Empire. My Lord, looking back through the long annals of British rule in India, we can well say that to no Viceroy was reserved so glorious an achievement. You honoured us with your confidence by sending our Indian troops for the first time to fight for the Empire on the battle-fields of Europe. We regard it as a practical recognition of our status as equal fellow-subjects of the Crown and India feels proud to think that the trust reposed in her has been fully justified by the devotion of her children in the service of the Empire.

We now bid your Excellency an affectionate and a regretful farewell. We salute you as the great Viceroy since the days of Lord Ripon. We recall with grief of the terrible ordeals you have passed through in the performanre your arduous duties. The quick and deep sympathy of a nation followed your Excellency in those troubles and tribulations. While we feel assured that you will continue to take an abiding interest in the people of this ancient land, whom you have loved and served so well, we deeply regret that you are leaving us and that your Excellency's official connection with India, which will form such a bright chapter in her history, will soon cease. May your days be long and prosperous, and may the Giver of all good shower upon you and yours His choicest blessings.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy replying said:—

Gentlemen, I thank you very warmly indeed for the address you have presented to me. Once or twice in the past when receiving addresses of welcome I have had occasion of express my gratitude to those presenting them because they have abstained from demanding from me the solution of difficult problems or pressing upon my attention insistent demands. This address of farewell that you have presented to me possesses the same happy characteristics. There was no special reason why the representatives of all India have come forward in this way to bid me a courtly farewell. But they have elected to pay me this unique compliment and in doing so they have used language of appreciation of my small service to their country that leaves me almost overwhelmed. But I should be deaf if I did not recognise that your address means something more than a polite adieu. I cannot but note the skilful way in which you have picked out actions and phrases of mine that have been fortunate in conception or happy in effect. You have pieced them together with dexterous fingers and prepared such a raiment wherewith to cloth my personality that one who did not know me but gathered his impressions from your language might think he had at last found a man of no faults and no failures. But I am, I can assure you, only too keenly alive to my own shortcomings and all that I can claim is that I have tried hard to follow the guidance of our King-Emperor and to live up to that high standard that his Imperial Majesty has the right to expect from his representative in India. It has been my endeavour to fulfil the dream of my manhood, not merely to be the Viceroy of India but to follow in the footsteps of the procession of the great men who have gone before and to leave India happier, more self-confident, more prosperous and higher in the scale of nations than I found her. That must be the ambition of every Englishman true to the traditions of his country whose lot is cast in India, and I rejoice to think that the great majority of those who give any thought to the matter at all accept this doctrine as the root from which all theories about the relations between India and England must originate.

CONFIDENCE IN INDIA JUSTIFIED.

You have reminded me of a speech I made in this city three years ago, when I said that my faith in India, its future and its people remains unshaken. That was my feeling then and how glad I am to-day that I did not fail to give expression to it. For, has not my faith been justified? I do not deny that there have unfortunately been in one or two areas outrage and crime committed by irresponsible and hare-brained individuals, who care not a jot for India's fair fame. But if you look at India as a whole and think of the terrible crisis through which the Empire has been passing, I maintain before God and man that she has more than fully justified that declaration of faith. It was a proud moment for England when his Majesty's Indian forces marched through the streets of Marseilles in all the panoply of war ready to take their place in the Empire's fighting line. It was a prouder moment still for India, for then for the first time she found herself shoulder to shoulder with the mother country in the battle-fields of Europe, standing for a righteous cause and cementing by the blood and the sacrifice of her sons a brotherhood in arms not only with the mother country but also with the Allied nations of Europe. The Indian soldiers have fought nobly and the greatness of Germany's dissillusionment and bitter disappointment is the measure of India's glory. Turn your eyes to the munificent contributions and offers of personal service that have poured in unceasingly ever since the war began alike from prince and peasant. Look again at this vast country with all its variations of creed and race where the mass of the people have continued in their ordinary advocations through these stressful times with a quietness and peace that betoken a strong desire to cause no additional embarrassment to the Government in the midst of the great struggle and a serene confidence in the righteousness of the Empire's cause, the strength of her arms and her ultimate success.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

I would not say that either in the public press or upon the public platform the ventilation of public questions or the voicing of grievances has absolutely ceased nor would this be reasonable or even healthy. But I can honestly say that there has been a general desire to treat contentious matters in a moderate and reasonable spirit, while in the Legislative Councils the sound of controversy has been almost hushed.

You have referred to the increasing influence of public opinion upon the policy of the Government. You have legitimate grounds for making that claim and it is indisputable. For my own part I have noticed that even during the comparatively brief period of my sojourn in this country, India has been growing up in public opinion, has grown wiser and more responsible and stronger in moderate opinion. India is not so easily carried away by catchwords and phrases as before. She does more thinking for herself and is more critical of the arguments placed before her. Public opinion is more inclined to concentrate upon really important issues and less disposed to diffuse itself in verbiage over innumerable questions of unequal importance and I venture to think that it has become more weighty in substance as well as more restrained in expression. This is all to the good and I trust that those of you who are called upon to take part in public affairs will set before you the thesis that a public opinion created by sound arguments and a true presentament of facts will have far more weight and prove far more durable and effective than one that owes its existence to rhetoric or special pleading or appeals to prejudice. It is curious that you should have referred to paragraph 3 of the Despatch of the Government of India dated August 25th, 1911. For it was only yesterday that I told my Legislative Council that I adhere to its terms and still regard it as the right line of advance on the road of political development. I will not repeat more of what I then said, for many of you were present on that occasion. I stand by what we wrote and will only ask those who are interested to read into it neither more nor less than its plain meaning.

A FINAL ASSURANCE.

It only remains for me to thank you once more and I do so from the bottom of my heart, both for the friendly feeling that has prompted the idea of this address from representatives of all India and for the more than kindly language in which you have couched it. The distant provinces of the Indian Empire and many of the most important Associations of this vast country have united to do me this great honour and I see before me old friends from far and near, some of whom have travelled long distances in order to be present on this occasion. I cannot thank you properly, I can only say that I am touched beyond measure and ask you to give back to that India whom you represent a message from me of affectionate interest in her future progress and happiness, a message of deep regret that my close association with her of the past five and a half years is so soon to cease and an assurance that I shall never fail to serve her interests so far as in me lies. I bid you good bye, gentlemen, and my heart is too full for more.

OUDH TALUQDARS' ADDRESS

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to the address from the Taluqdars of Oudh said:—

Four years have passed since I last had the pleasure of meeting you as a body at a splendid entertainment which you gave in my honour in the Kaisarbagh at Lucknow. In replying on that occasion to your cordial address of welcome I used the following words: "Whatever the future betide, whether it be sunshine or storm, I feel sure that the old tradition of loyalty and good faith which has so long been a bond between yourselves and the Government may be relied upon as one of the strongest assets of British rule in India." At the time these words were spoken neither you nor I could have foretold the terrible storm which two and a half years later was to disturb the peace and progress of the entire civilised world. But it is to me a matter of the deepest satisfaction that I have been able to see my words so amply justified and that I am able now after more than a year and a half of war to leave India perhaps more peaceful and tranquil than she has been for many years past. This happy result I attribute in no small measure to the wise and loyal influence exercised by the great hereditary landholders throughout India, the reputation of which class you have worthily upheld in the United Provinces. Nor have your efforts been confined to the use of your influence on behalf of the Government, you have also, headed by your President, the Maharaja of Balrampur, subscribed most generously towards the objects connected with the war. And I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the liberality of your contributions.

I thank you for the kind words which your President has just spoken and I am very grateful for the appreciative way in which you refer to my humble efforts on behalf of India. I can only tell you, gentlemen, that these efforts have been prompted by a sincere affection for India and for her people and by a conviction that the only successful policy in this country must be one of trust and confidence in India's essential loyalty to the Empire to which she belongs. You have referred in your address to your hope of obtaining an Executive Council for the United Provinces. It is not necessary for me to state my personal views on the question and I would only say that the decision now rests with the British Government. You may confidently rely on their taking a broad and statesmanlike view of the question and I am sure I need not ask you to accept their decision with loyalty and good feeling.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TALUQDARS.

I was also very glad to see that you recognise and appreciate the policy of the Government which has tended in the past and will tend in the future to increase your importance and responsibilities as members of the landed aristocracy. You have behind you proud traditions handed down to you by your fathers which will sustain and strengthen you in worthily supporting these responsibilities. Moreover, if you are to play your part in the public life of the country, you must continue as hitherto to take an intelligent and active interest in such important political questions as may arise. In doing so you will be able to help in creating a higher tone in the political life of India and by avoiding internal dissensions you will add to your prestige and honour and increase the weight of your influence with the Government.

It is with very real sadness that I feel this to be the last occasion upon which I shall meet you as a body. I have been deeply touched by the affectionate words in which you have bidden me farewell and have assured me that you will always remember me with esteem and affection. I thank you most warmly for this assurance and for the good wishes which you have bestowed upon me for my future prosperity. I can only tell you that I shall always remember with gladness my cordial friendship with the Taluqdars of Oudh and in bidding you farewell I wish all success to your organisation in the future.

DELHI MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

VICEROY'S AFFECTION FOR HISTORIC CITY

The following is the Viceroy's reply to the Delhi Municipal address:—

Gentlemen.—In a very few days I shall be taking what in all probability will be my final departure from Delhi and a few days later I shall lay down the high office in which I have endeavoured to do my duty for the last five and a half years. Mingled with the feeling of relief at being freed from my heavy burden there will be no little regret at the thought of how much still remains undone of the work which I had hoped to accomplish before leaving India. There is much especially that I had hoped to see completed before leaving Delhi and it is with very real pleasure that I turn to consider for a few minutes the improvements that have been made both in the appearance and in the administration of your ancient and historic city. In the course of the kind and friendly words which your President has just spoken, you have referred to the liberal assistance by which my Government has enabled you to cope with the new responsibilities entailed by your new position as an imperial city. I appreciate your gratitude very warmly and should like to assure you at the same time that I fully recognise the difficulties which have beset you in the path of municipal progress. Of these difficulties finance has undoubtedly been one of the most important and here as you have said the Government of India have been able to come to your aid with liberal subventions for sanitary and other purposes. I am glad, however, to see that you have not been content to depend entirely on this aid in order to meet the increased expenditure which is now necessary, but have also steadfastly applied yourselves to the solution of the problem by remodelling your system of taxation and by introducing economies in your administration, wherever that has been possible. The step which you have taken in replacing the octroi tax by a terminal tax is a bold experiment and one which I join with you in hoping will produce not only an increase in revenue but also an increase in the prosperity and contentment of the commercial classes in Delhi. Another most promissing feature from the financial point of view has been the success which has attended the sale of sites besides the fine road which you have recently constructed near the Lahore Gate. I understand that the sales already effected have more than repaired the original expenditure on a scheme, which was in itself most desirable from the sanitary and aesthetic point of view. In any case the improvements that one sees each year in Delhi on every side are a remarkable testimony to the efficiency of the Municipality.

CONSERVATISM OF THE PEOPLE.

The difficulty of financing your schemes for improved sanitation is by no means the only one and perhaps hardly the greatest that you have had to face in a city as old as Delhi. It is but natural that the citizens should cling with some tenacity to the habits and modes of living to which long usage by themselves and their fathers has accustomed them. It is but reasonable that they should regard with some suspicion and even dislike the idea of surrendering perhaps a little privacy in order that they may obtain in return more light and air in their houses or the thought of buying their food in municipal markets rather than in the little shops near their homes which they have always frequented. Such prejudices must exist and the removal of them is a task which can only be attempted by the exercise of much tact and patience on the part of Indian Municipal Commissioners. The most striking testimony to the good work which you have accomplished is the very marked difference which is now apparent in the cleanliness of your streets and their freedom from obstruction as compared with what they were five years ago. In the bringing about of this result you have received most valuable aid from your Health Officer, Major Cook Young, whose place in his absence on active service is being ably filled by Dr. Sethna, and from Mr. Salfield, your Engineer, who has served you loyally and ungrudgingly for the last 10 years.

POSSIBILITY OF A FUTURE VISIT.

You refer in your addresss to the possibility of my visiting India again at some further date. Much as I should like to do so, it is difficult to say now whether such a visit would be possible, but should it ever come to pass, I can assure you that I would not fail to renew my acquaintance with the old city of Delhi and in any case I shall always retain an affectionate regard for your welfare. Thank you, gentlemen, very warmly for the appreciation and sympathy which you have given me and also for your good wishes. It has been a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of bidding you farewell and of wishing to you and the citizens of Delhi whom you represent all good fortune and prosperity in the future."

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OUT-GOING AND IN-COMING VICEROYS.

PROGRAMME OF ENGAGEMENTS.

The following is a programme of engagements for Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford on the 3rd and 4th April:—

APRIL 2ND.

8 a.m., his Excellency Lord Hardinge arrives at Grant Road: private arrival.

APRIL 3RD.

11 a.m., his Excellency Lord Hardinge receives address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at Government House, and,

11-20 a.m. also address from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Government House.

5 p.m., his Excellency Lord Hardinge attends Convocation at Bombay University to receive the Honorary Degree of LL.D., and afterwards attends Garden Party in University Gardens.

APRIL 4TH.

7 a.m. Lord Chelmsford's ship Kaisar-i-Hind drops anchor.

8 a.m., Lord Chelmsford lands at Apollo Bunder, and receives a Municipal Corporation address: public arrival.

11 a.m. Lord Chelmsford receives address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at Government House, and

11-20 a.m., also address from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Government House.

3-20 p.m., his Excellency Lord Hardinge drives in State to the Apollo Bunder.

4 p.m. his Excellency Lord Hardinge receive a Municipal Corporation address at the Apollo Bunder before embarking.

5-30 p.m., Ceremony of Lord Chelmsford's assuming office at the Secretariat.

10-30 p.m. his Excellency Lord Chelmsford leaves Bombay: private departure.

LORD HARDINGE.

BOMBAY'S GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

A Press Note issued by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay states:—

His Excellency Lord Hardinge has been graciously pleased to intimate that he will be glad to receive Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy at the Garden Party in the University Garden, Bombay, on the 3rd April in order that Sir Jamsetji may present on behalf of the citizens of Bombay the following resolution which was passed at a meeting of citizens at the Town Hall on the 15th March:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay representing the various communities of Western India, desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Empire in general and India in particular by his Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, during a period of exceptional crisis in the history of the world, and in the midst of personal trials and aflictions, has administered the government of the country with firmness, courage and single-minded devotion to duty, and who, by his broad sympathies and just discernment of the legitimate aspirations of the people, and his high-minded statesmanship, has promoted the cause of peace and progress and strengthened the bonds of union between England and India."

His Excllency has also intimated that he will be glad to receive at the same time a representative from each district of the Bombay Presidency which may wish to present a similar resolution or address. Applications should be made to the Collector concerned for details in connection with this matter.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE TO VICEROY'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—The result of his Excellency the Viceroy's appeal on behalf of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women made at the opening ceremony on February 17 last has so far been very gratifying. The Committee have received intimation that the following amounts totalling more than six and a quarter lakhs have been paid or promised to the College funds in the month which has intervened:—(1) H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Rs. 1,00,000; (2) Maharaja of Gwalior, Rs. 50,000; (3) H. H. the Nawab of Malerkotla, an annual contribution of Rs. 1,200, being the interest on Rs. 34,285; (4) H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, Rs. 20,000; (5) H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, Rs. 12,000; (6) H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, Rs. 10,000; (7) H. H. the Khan of Kalat, Rs. 10,000; (8) H. H. the Maharani of Dungarpur, Rs. 5,000; (9) the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj (Orissa Feudatory State), Rs. 3,000; (10) the Raja of Kalahandi (Orissa Feudatory State), Rs. 3,000; (11) H. H. the Maharani of Panna, Rs. 2,000; (12) Sir John and Lady Ramsay, Rs. 1,000; (13) Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt., Rs. 156. The funds collected or promised in the Bombay Presidency amount to over two and a half lakhs. Punjab paid to the Punjab Lady Hardinge Memorial Committee, Rs. 24,000. Grand total Rs. 6,29,841.

In addition the following scholarships have been endowed:—Shri Kunwari Rupali, B.A., of Limbdi, Rs. 15 monthly for a period of 5 years to a student from Kathiawar or in default of candidates therefrom to students from Gujrat; Mr. Phiroze B. Malabari, the interest on Rs. 5,000 to found a scholarship tenable at the College.

EXPATRIATION BILL IN JAPAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—An expatriation Bill has just been introduced into the Imperial Japanese Diet which if it becomes law, will prove one of the most significant international measures in the nation's history. It is proposed that Japan shall recognise the right of certain of her citizens to expatriation when they so desire. The reason for the question being brought forward at the present juncture, is probably connected with the problem created by Germans in the United States, since many German subjects in America have proved a source of menace to American neutrality during the war. Japan has begun to feel the uneasiness thus created. It is likely to work against the interests of foreigners in the United States and more especially against those foreigners without the privilege of American citizenship.

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CAST-IRON SHELL.

INFERIOR TO STEEL.

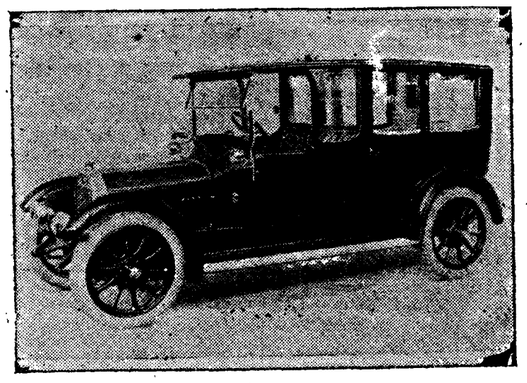
The recent discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of cast-iron shell has been used in some quarters for the purpose of making an unjustifiable attack on the War Office. Now, it is quite incorrect to maintain, as has been done, that "one of the most destructive and effective shell used by the Germans against our trenches is a cast-iron shell filled with high explosives," and that we shall use these in preference to steel shell. Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary for War, who replied to these implications was perfectly correct when he stated that he was "not aware that the most destructive and effective shell used by the Germans were made of cast-iron," and further, that "there were technical objections to cast-iron shell."

As a matter of fact, as has been so ably pointed out by the "Engineer" there are several objections to such shell. Thus, in the first place, where shrapnel is concerned the number of bullets is reduced because the walls of the projectile must be made much thicker. In the case of high-explosive shell this does not apply in so great a degree, because the walls of the steel shell are then made thicker than is necessary for strength, but there is such danger of a cast-iron shell developing cracks during manufacture that high explosives cannot safely be used in them. It must be remembered that no risk of a shell bursting in a gun must be run, and no one will doubt that there is more risk in cast-iron than there is in forged steel. Another point against cast-iron is connected with accuracy of fire. To ensure this the projectile must be perfectly in balance. The walls must not only be of exactly the same thickness all round, but they must be homogeneous. At the very high speed of revolution set up by the rifling a small difference of weight to one side of the centre line would be quite sufficient to cause irregular shooting. With forged steel there is little or no difficulty in securing this balance; with cast-iron there is always some danger of local porosity, which, besides being a source of weakness, would destroy accuracy. Moreover, if the projectile were cast on a chill core, and were not machined internally, a risk of the core not being absolutely concentric would always have to be faced. Accurate fire would then be impossible.

To remove a chill core, even if it were collapsible, it would be necessary to have a big hole in the base of a large high explosive shell, of which the point is always solid, which subsequently would have to be plugged. If a sand core were used it might be removed through a smaller hole, but the machining of the interior would be difficult owing to the shape of the ogival head and the smallness of the hole through which the tool must be entered. In the case of shrapnel the boring would be much easier, because a large opening is left for filling purposes, but, owing to the small number of bullets that could be carried, cast-iron shrapnel cannot be considered.

All these facts have militated against cast-iron shell, and although, of course, cast-iron and cast-steel were used at one time, they have entirely given place in forged steel. Furthermore, the methods of manufacture of steel shell have been so developed that such shell can actually be turned out more quickly than those of cast-iron of equal reliability and accuracy. An 18-pounder shell, for example, can be completely machined from the bar in about forty minutes. The case for the forged steel shell is, then, "The Engineer" maintains, complete, and there is no case at all for the cast-iron shell.

If it be asked why the Germans are using these shells, the only reply can be that they are being compelled by stress of circumstances to make use of an inferior article. They are doubtless drawing on old supplies of cast-iron shell, and only wish that they had an adequate supply of steel shell to meet a demand which even they, with all their Teutonic forethought, have found to be totally beyond all expectation.



THE NEW TYPE 15 H. P. SWIFT LIMOUSINE.

A COLLISION PREDICTOR.

At an ordinary meeting of the Royal Society Professor J. Joly, F.R.S., gave a description of a new collision predictor. This is a mathematical instrument of simple construction, which enables the mariner when navigating in fog or thick weather to foretell risk of collision with another ship, and also the moment at which the risk is greatest. The ships concerned are supposed to be aware of each other's course and speed, and (at intervals) of their distance apart. The determination of distance is made according to principles described in a previous communication to the Royal Society. The operation of taking a reading on the collision predictor takes less than half a minute. The construction of the instrument and the principles involved cannot be conveyed without diagrams.

ARTIFICIAL WOOD FROM STRAW.

Before the war broke out some attention was aroused in Lyons by a process for making an artificial wood which, it is stated, will be of great value as a substitute for natural wood. The process consists in transforming straw into a solid material having the resistance of oak. The straw, after being cut into small pieces, is reduced by boiling to a paste, to which certain chemicals are added. When the paste has been reduced to a homogeneous mass it is put into presses, and planks, beams, laths, and mouldings of all sizes are readily made. This new material can be sawn like natural wood. As a fuel it emits a bright flame and little smoke. It is further stated to be adaptable to the manufacture of match stems.

HARDENING DIES.

In hardening dies and punches in which there are screw and dowel pincholes it is a common practice to plug the holes with asbestos, of the wick or granulated form. When this is done trouble is often experienced in cleaning out the holes, as the asbestos sometimes becomes backed on. To avoid this trouble the asbestos should be mixed with graphite and oil, as holes plugged with this mixture can be readily cleaned and will be found entirely free from scale and the like.

In the Burma Chief Court Justice Tawny summarily dismissed the applications of Greenberd to revise the order of the Judge of the Small Causes Court, who rejected his application to restore the suit brought by him against Burma Grand Restaurant for rent on the ground that the plaintiff was an alienenemy. The plaintiff must accordingly wait till the close of the war for the suit, which was adjourned sine die.

FREE ELECTRICITY IN THE SUN'S ATMOSPHERE.

ATTEMPT TO MEASURE IT.

In an article bearing the above title published in the "Proceedings" of the National Academy of Sciences for March, 1915, the authors, George E. Hale and Harold D. Babcock of Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, begin by saying: "We have the strongest of reasons to infer the existence of free electricity in the sun."

The emission of negatively charged particles by carbon and other elements under the influence of high temperatures, friction, collision and ultra-violet radiation, on the one hand, and the preponderance of whirling negative electrons indicated by the intense magnetic fields in sun-spots on the other hand, are mentioned as some of these reasons.

Starks recent discovery of the effect of an electric field on radiation was utilized in the attempt to measure solar electricity. Stark found, for example, that the *Ha* line of the hydrogen spectrum, when generated in an electric field of 28,500 vols per centimeter and viewed across the lines of electric force, is resolved into a central component, polarized at right angles to the field, and two outer components, polarized parallel to the field. Hence, the total width of the resolved line may be varied by turning an interposed Nicol prism so that it transmits, or cuts off, the outer lines.

Now, the authors found the hydrogen lines weakened and narrowed in their photographs of sun-spot spectra, and they could not attribute to the Stark effect the general and marked widening of lines near the sun's limb, which was discovered at Mount Wilson some years ago, because these lines cannot be reduced by a Nicol prism to their normal width. In order to determine whether this widening is due in any degree to the Stark effect, a research was conducted by the most refined methods, but no appreciable difference in the width of the *Ha* line in the spectrum of the second order was produced by rotating the Nicol, although the probable error of the observations showed that a difference in width equal to 0.034 angstrom should certainly be discernible by the method employed. For the same line Stark observed a widening of 6.4 angstorms in an electric field of 28,500 volts per centimeter. As the widening is proportional to the strength of the field, it follows that the intensity of the solar electric field at the point of observation cannot exceed 150 volts per centimeter.

The *H B line* gave a still lower value, so that it seems safe to say that the field-strength is less than 200 volts per centimeter.

This indicates, the authors conclude, "that in order of magnitude the electrical potential differences in the quiet solar atmosphere may not greatly exceed those in the lower atmosphere of the earth, where they average about one volt per centimeter."

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